

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

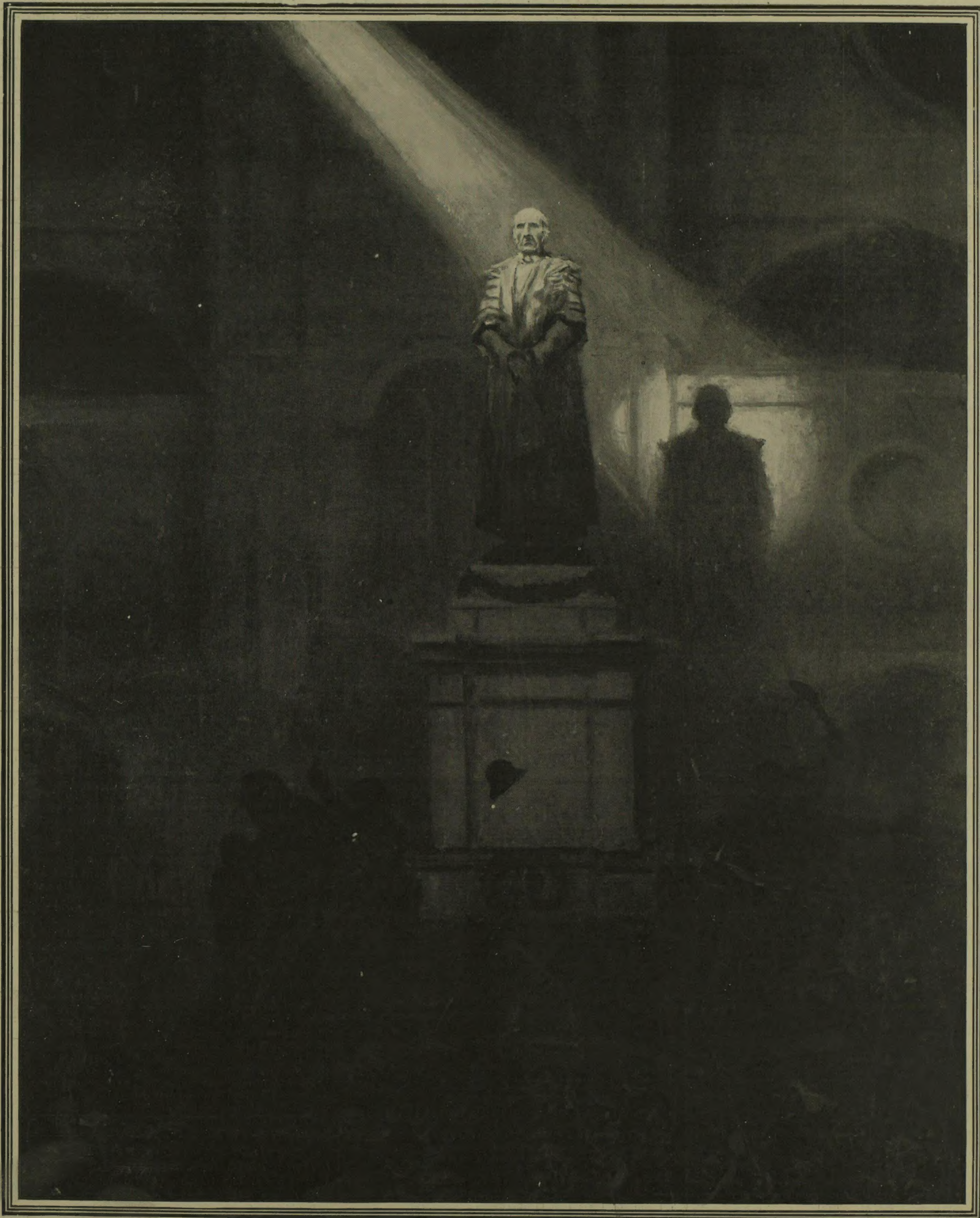
REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 3693.—VOL. CXXXVI.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1910.

SIXPENCE.

The Copyright of all the Editorial Matter, both Engravings and Letterpress, is Strictly Reserved in Great Britain, the Colonies, Europe, and the United States of America.



THE SHADOW OF THE GREAT LIBERAL STATESMAN: THE GLADSTONE STATUE IN THE RAYS OF THE SEARCHLIGHT
DURING THE ELECTIONS.

During the elections the statue of Gladstone, by Hamo Thornycroft, which stands conspicuously in the middle of the Strand, was utilised in a way that was both ingenious and appropriate. Opposite the statue was a screen on which the "Daily Chronicle" recorded at night the election results as they came to hand, and a searchlight was also set up, which, all the while the crowd was waiting, threw its bright rays upon the statue of the great Liberal, illuminating the face, and casting on the church behind a sharply cut shadow of the whole figure which could be seen from far along the Strand. The effect was singularly impressive, showing the great statesman, as it were, silently watching the progress of the greatest election of modern times.

DRAWN BY CECIL KING.

THE GREAT DAYLIGHT COMET. HARWICH ROUTE

It is exceedingly rare for the astronomer, and very much more so for the man in the street, to have his attention drawn to two important comets in the heavens at the same time. The return of Halley's Comet has been anxiously awaited, and its path round the sun has been most accurately calculated by two distinguished English astronomers: true to the laws of Nature, this celebrated English comet—for its path was first computed by an Englishman—hove in sight at both its appointed place and time, and it has been, and is being, scanned by the trained eye and recorded on the photographic plate.

While this celestial wanderer, which last visited us seventy-five years ago, has absorbed the interest of most astronomers, who now are awaiting its approach to the sun, when it will be seen in full cometary splendour, its fame has suddenly been cast aside for a moment in consequence of the appearance of a sporadic member of the same species.

A comet, bright enough to be seen when the sun is above the horizon, must indeed be a magnificent object! Even such brilliant objects as some of the planets are rendered invisible to us in the daytime by the solar rays. This daylight comet, called up to the present "Drake's Comet," owing to a telephonic error in the word "great," was first seen at Johannesburg, in South Africa, on the evening of the 21st inst. Since then its motion has been such that it became visible to observers in the northern hemisphere, and for the past week it has been the object of scrutiny of everyone, for it could have been seen at the comfortable time of sunset, which required no hardship such as a rise at 3 a.m. to observe it.

Daylight comets, as previously stated, are few and far between, and the last which attracted a good deal of attention was that which was visible in 1882 in the southern hemisphere, and was so well studied and recorded photographically at the Royal Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope.

In the case of our present visitor a race is in progress which is important from the observer's point of view. While the comet is receding from the sun in its orbit, it is getting fainter and fainter daily. At the same time it is moving in a direction in the sky which places it in a better position for observation, because it can be seen in a sky which is darker in consequence of the sun setting sooner. A close examination of the comet shows that it has a nucleus, or star-like core, on the sun side of which is a series of concentric envelopes of matter. This matter originates from the core itself: it is at first thrown out towards the sun and then violently repelled away from it, and forms beautiful hair-like streamers which are designated the tail. Thus a comet's tail is always directed away from the sun, and when the comet itself is leaving the solar system its tail precedes its head.

On Friday last its tail was measured to be seven degrees in length. At the distance of the sun from the earth, such a length corresponds to over eleven millions of miles. As the comet was at a greater distance than this, the tail must have been larger than this number. The nucleus, or core, of the comet probably exceeded twenty thousand miles in breadth, or had a thickness of nearly three times the diameter of our earth! While the dimensions of a comet assume such large proportions, the matter which composes them is so tenuous that not only can stars be seen through their tails, but the proximity of a planet is sufficient to alter considerably their course round the sun.

In fact, the giant planet Jupiter holds quite a family of planets in his sway which he has caught from time to time. Little is known for certain concerning the path of the present stranger from space, but the first calculation indicates that it is moving in a parabolic orbit—that is, in an open curve—so that it will never return again. The comet's excessive brilliancy was caused by its close approach to the sun, having passed only about two million miles from that body.

Such a near approach to our central luminary caused naturally an exceptionally great internal commotion among the particles of matter which compose the comet's head, and so raised the temperature of the whole mass very considerably. As a rule, comets, when studied with a spectroscope, only show the presence of hydro-carbons for the main part, but on this occasion it is reported from America that sodium is very prominent. As the chief line in the spectrum of sodium is in the yellow portion of the spectrum, this accounts probably for the general yellow colour which has been remarked. Sodium is nearly always a conspicuous feature of comets which pass near the sun, and this was the case with the great comet of 1882, which nearly grazed his surface. At the present time the comet should be looked for just above the position of sunset at a height above the horizon corresponding to that of the planet Venus, which is a conspicuous object in the western sky.

WILLIAM J. S. LOCKYER.

"BEETHOVEN" AGAIN AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

"BEETHOVEN" was produced so recently at His Majesty's and was discussed so fully in these columns that its revival for a week, to allow of final rehearsals of Mr. Huntly McCarthy's new play, scarcely calls for more than bare mention. This novel sort of drama—a biography of the composer, as it were, with musical illustrations—evidently pleases large numbers of Sir Herbert Tree's patrons. His own *tour de force* in making-up as Beethoven is still as wonderful as ever; while in the scene in which the composer discovers that the curse of deafness has at last come upon him, Sir Herbert acts with a pathos that there is no resisting. Mr. Ainley and others give their manager admirable support, but it is upon the orchestra that he has to rely mainly for assistance, and he does not rely in vain.

TO THE CONTINENT

Via HOOK OF HOLLAND Daily. British Royal Mail Route. Liverpool Street Station dep. 8.30 p.m. Steam-heated Corridor Train Dining and Breakfast Cars.

Through Carriages and Restaurant Cars from and to the Hook of Holland alongside the steamers.

IMPROVED SERVICE to BREMEN and HAMBURG.

LONDON to JAPAN in 16 DAYS.

TURBINE STEAMERS. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY and SUBMARINE SIGNALLING.

Via ANTWERP every Week-day Liverpool St. Station dep. 8.40 p.m. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY and SUBMARINE SIGNALLING.

Via ESBJERG for Denmark, Norway and Sweden, by the Danish Royal Mail Steamers of the Forende Line of Copenhagen, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Via HAMBURG by the G.S.N. Co.'s Steamers, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Steam-Heated Corridor Vestibule Train with Dining and Breakfast Cars every Week-day from and to York. Through Corridor Carriage from and to Liverpool, Warrington, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, and Rugby.

The Trains to Parkstone Quay, Harwich, RUN ALONGSIDE THE STEAMERS, and hand-baggage is taken on board free of charge.

Particulars of the Continental Traffic Manager, Great Eastern Railway, Liverpool Street Station, London, E.C.

VIA NEWHAVEN & DIEPPE.

Two Express Services Daily, leaving Victoria (Brighton Rly.) 10.0 a.m. & 8.45 p.m. by the Cheapest and most Picturesque Route for

PARIS,

Riviera, Pyrenees, and all parts of France.

SWITZERLAND.

ITALY, SPAIN,

South Germany, Tyrol, Austria.

Corridor Trains. Turbine Steamers. Through Carriages Dieppe to Lausanne, Montreux, Simplon, Maggiore & Milan.

Week-end Tickets to Paris.

Details of Continental Manager, Brighton Rly., Victoria, S.W.

ORIENT CRUISES TO SUNNY LANDS.

PORTUGAL

SPAIN

MOROCCO

ALGERIA

BALEARIC ISLANDS

GREECE

ASIA MINOR

TURKEY

EGYPT

MALTA

by the S.S. "ORMUZ,"

6,405 tons Register.

From LONDON.

25th February to 11th March.

From MARSEILLES,

12th March to 8th April.

9th April to 22nd April.

FARES from

13 to 55 Guineas.

Managers—F. GREEN & CO., and ANDERSON, ANDERSON & CO., Fenchurch Avenue, London. For passage apply to the latter firm, at 5, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C., or to the West End Branch Office, 23, Cockspur Street, S.W.

EGYPT BY P. & O.

THREE SERVICES WEEKLY FROM LONDON.

Direct (11 Days) Friday, 2 p.m.

Via Marseilles (5 Days) Thursday, 11 a.m.

Via Brindisi (100 hours) Friday, 9 p.m.

Handbook on application.

P. & O. S. N. CO. } 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., } LONDON.
} Northumberland Avenue, W.C. }

WINTER IN THE WEST INDIES.

SPECIAL YACHTING CRUISES

AND

INDEPENDENT TOURS,

February to April.

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

London: 18, Moorgate Street, E.C., and 32, Cockspur Street, S.W.

NICE. FRENCH RIVIERA.

SEASON 1909-10.

AVIATION MEETINGS.

CARNIVAL, February 8.

Battle of Flowers. Costume Balls, etc.

LAWN TENNIS. GOLF.

Race Meetings, January and March.

Grand Prix, L. 4000.

REGATTAS and AUTOMOBILE MEETINGS

Through Service from London in 23 hours.

£7 7s. SKI-ING, SKATING, TOBOGGANING TOURS, including Second-Class Return Ticket and accommodation. Hotel Aubepine, Balaigues; also Hotels at Montana, Villars, St. Beatenberg, Wengen, Lenzerheide, &c.

Secretary, 5, Endsleigh Gardens, London, N.W.

CANARY ISLANDS.—LAS PALMAS. SANTA CATALINA HOTEL (English). PATRONISED BY H.M. the KING OF SPAIN. Electric light throughout. Beautiful gardens of about 20 acres facing the sea. Golf, tennis, billiards. English Church. English physician and trained nurse. THE CANARY ISLANDS CO. (Limited), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

GARRICK. Mr. ARTHUR BOURCHIER

Lessee and Manager.

EVERY EVENING at 8.15

A NEW PLAY by Henry Bataille, adapted by Frederick Fenn.

DAME NATURE.

MISS ETHEL IRVING.

MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager, Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree.

On TUESDAY NEXT Feb. 1.

will be produced an Original play

THE O'FLYNN

By Justin Huntly McCarthy.

HERBERT BEERBOHM TREE.

Sixes can now be booked. Telephone, Gerrard 1777.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

TO

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

PAID IN ADVANCE.

INLAND. Twelve Months (including Christmas Number), £1 9s. 3d.

Six Months, 12s. 6d.; or including Christmas Number, 12s. 3d.

Three Months, 7s. 6d.; or including Christmas Number, 7s. 3d.

CANADA. Twelve Months (including Christmas Number), £1 11s. 6d.

Six Months, 13s. 6d.; or including Christmas Number, 13s. 3d.

Three Months, 7s. 7d.; or including Christmas Number, 7s. 4d.

ELSEWHERE. Twelve Months (including Christmas Number), £2

Six Months, 13s. 6d.; or including Christmas Number, 13s. 3d.

Three Months, 7s. 9d.; or including Christmas Number, 7s. 6d.

Subscriptions must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 172, Strand, in English money; by cheque, crossed "The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited"; or by Post Office Order, payable at the East Strand Post Office to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD., 172, Strand, London, W.C.

SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT COMETS.

COMETS, those strange cruisers about the ocean of space, have in all ages been the cause of curious prophecies and superstitions. Many instances of this are given in Mr. George F. Chambers' fascinating book, "The Story of the Comets," simply told for general readers, published by the Clarendon Press, by whose courtesy we are enabled to reproduce the interesting illustrations on the opposite page, and to which we are indebted for information as to the incidents here described. Even Napoleon is said to have regarded the great comet of 1769 as his protecting *génie*, and later, in 1811, to have regarded the comet of that year as presaging success to his invasion of Russia, a presage not fulfilled by subsequent events. The appearance of Halley's Comet (not, of course, then known by that name) just prior to the Norman Conquest, in April 1066, was taken by the Normans as a sign of victory, and afterwards regarded by the Saxons as the cause of their defeat. The comet is represented in the Bayeux Tapestry, and an ancient Norman chronicle records "how a star with three long tails appeared in the sky; how the learned declared that stars only appeared when a kingdom wanted a king, and how the said star was called a Comette." Shakespeare himself writes, in "Julius Cæsar" (Act II. Scene 2)—

When beggars die, there are no comets seen:

The Heavens themselves blaze forth the death of Princes.

Milton, too, referring probably, as Professor H. H. Turner thinks, to the comet of 1618, which in Evelyn's Diary is made responsible for the Thirty Years' War, writes in "Paradise Lost" (Book II., 706)—

Satan stood

Unterrified, and like a Comet burn'd

That fires the length of Ophiuchus huge

In th' Artick sky, and from its horrid hair

Shakes pestilence and war.

Modern times are by no means free from superstitious terrors in regard to comets. In 1872, when Biela's Comet was expected to collide with the earth, an American newspaper gave an account of the alarm created among the inhabitants of Atlanta, Georgia. "The general expectation hereabouts," it ran, "was that the comet would be heard from on Saturday night. As one result, the confessionals of the two [Roman] Catholic churches here were crowded yesterday evening. As the night advanced, there were many who insisted that they could detect a change in the atmosphere."

The late Earl of Malmesbury was very much interested in comets. In his diary for the date Sept. 16, 1858, with reference to Donati's Comet in that year, he says: "The largest comet I ever saw became visible, with a very broad tail spread perpendicularly over the sky, the weather being very hot. Everyone now believes in war." In 1857 he wrote: "We are suffering under an extraordinary heat. People are really getting alarmed, for it is occasioned by the comet, which is not yet visible, what must we expect when it reaches our globe?"

LITERATURE.

"A Book of the Zoo." Mr. Eric Parker in this book (Methuen) discourses on the various birds and beasts to be found at the "Zoo," in a pleasant, gossipy style, and at the same time contrives to impart a certain amount of information on the habits and peculiarities of the creatures he has selected for special mention. It is not the kind of book that would be of much use as a guide to the gardens, but we can imagine no pleasanter volume to buy as a souvenir, or as a general work of reference for those who do not frequent the Gardens for the purposes of serious study. On two occasions he seems to have been singularly fortunate—once when he saw a cormorant with *blue* eyes, and once when he saw a duck crack nuts! Not the least interesting chapters in the book are the three last, relating the author's experiences during a night spent at the "Zoo"—a rare privilege. His account of the rounds he made with the night watchman, and of the happenings at dawn, is most interesting—the more so, perhaps, because this is the first record which has been made of the Gardens at this time. Numerous and most excellent photographs add not a little to the charm of Mr. Parker's book.

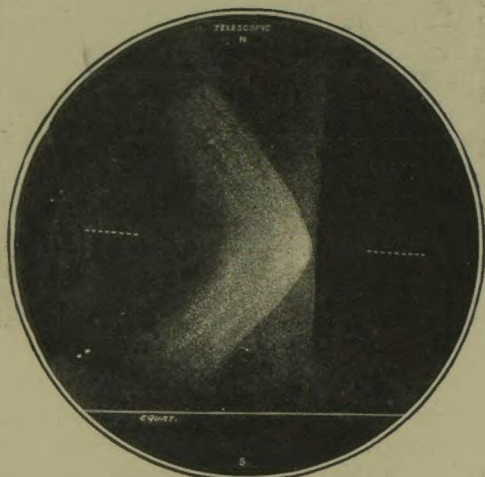
"In a Yorkshire Garden." Mr. Reginald Farrer's rock-garden on the slopes of Ingleborough is famous among horticulturists, and especially among that branch of the cult which is devoted to Alpine plants and others which flourish in the crevices of rocks. Mr. Farrer, who has already given delight to garden-lovers by his previous volumes, "My Rock-Garden" and "Alpines and Bog-Plants," now discourses once more on his engrossing hobby, with inexhaustible enthusiasm, in his latest book, "In a Yorkshire Garden" (Edward Arnold). In spite of the restricted boundaries of his title, Mr. Farrer's lively fancy constantly soars away from his garden to other fair places of the earth where he obtained his treasures—to the mountains of Switzerland or the luxuriance of Cornwall. His manner is discursive and humorous, and it is not always easy to locate the subject on which he is enlarging; but readers with plenty of leisure and unbounded zeal for gardens and rare plants will be content to let themselves drift idly along the pleasant stream of his meandering pages. His book is filled with delightful reminiscences of travel, and philosophical reflections on things in general. Mr. Farrer might be called the Izaak Walton of the rock-garden. His book is illustrated with a number of excellent photographs.

NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

It is particularly requested that all SKETCHES and PHOTOGRAPHS sent to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, especially those from abroad, be marked on the back with the name and address of the sender, as well as with the title of the subject. All Sketches and Photographs used will be paid for. The Editor cannot assume responsibility for MSS., for Photographs, or for Sketches submitted.

THE FIREWORKS OF THE SKY: FAMOUS COMETS PAST AND PRESENT.

REPRODUCED (EXCEPT THE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE NEW COMET) FROM MR. GEORGE F. CHAMBERS' BOOK, "THE STORY OF THE COMETS," BY COURTESY OF THE CLARENDON PRESS.



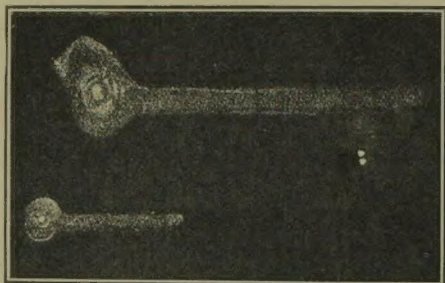
A REMARKABLE FAN-LIKE FORM: ENCKE'S COMET, ON NOVEMBER 9, 1871.



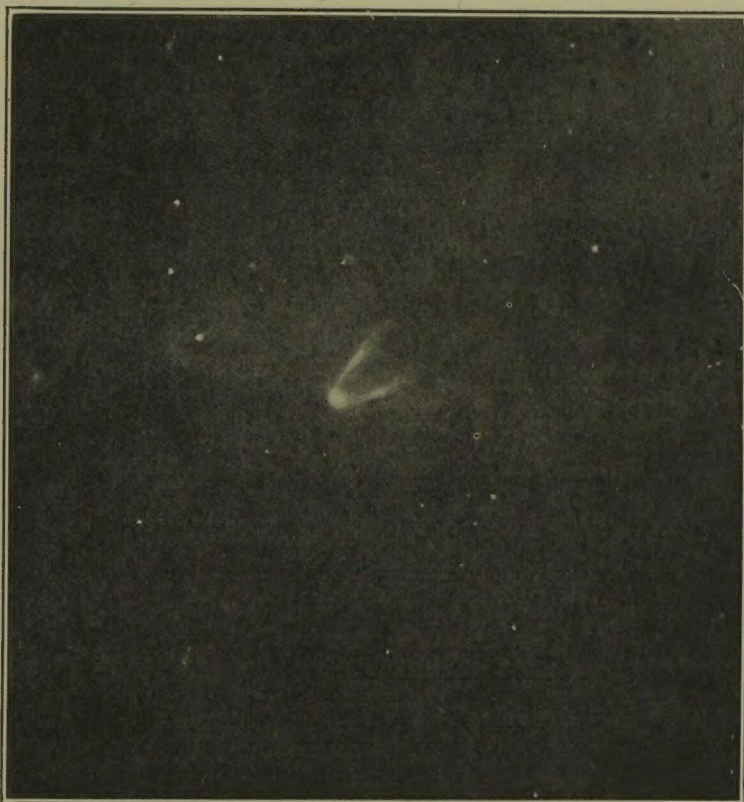
THE VISIT OF HALLEY'S COMET IN 1066: ITS REPRESENTATION ON THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY.



ON THE OCCASION OF ITS LAST VISIT: HALLEY'S COMET AS SEEN IN 1835.



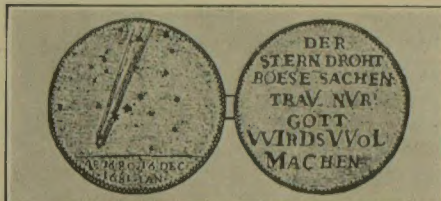
THE COMET WHICH PROBABLY COLLIDED WITH THE EARTH IN 1872: BIELA'S COMET, AS SEEN ON FEBRUARY 19, 1846.



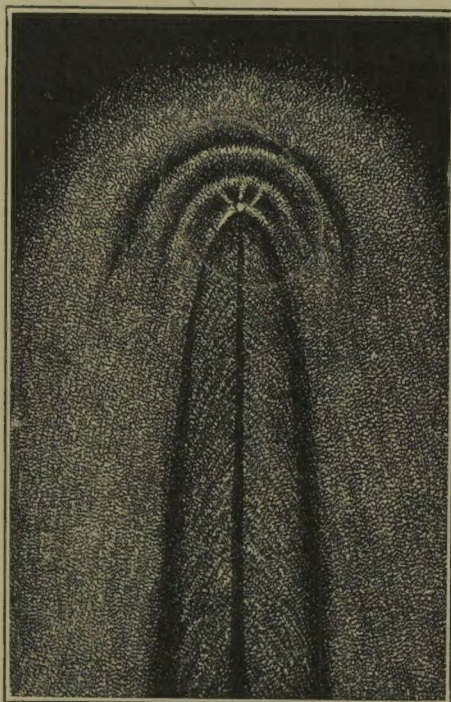
THE UNEXPECTED RIVAL OF HALLEY'S COMET: THE NEW DAYLIGHT COMET, WITH A TAIL NINE MILLION MILES LONG.



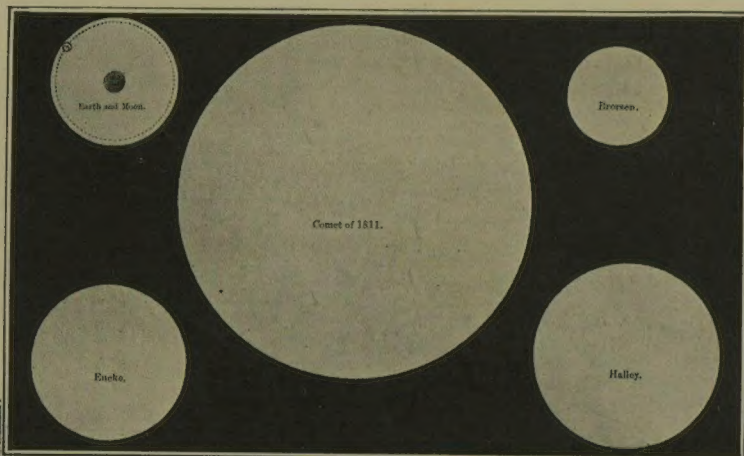
HALLEY'S COMET AS SEEN ON JANUARY 9, 1683: SHOWING THE LUMINOUS SECTOR.



TO ALLAY THE TERROR CAUSED BY THE COMET OF 1680: A GERMAN MEDAL STRUCK ON THE OCCASION.



DONATI'S COMET OF 1858: A VIEW OF THE COMA.

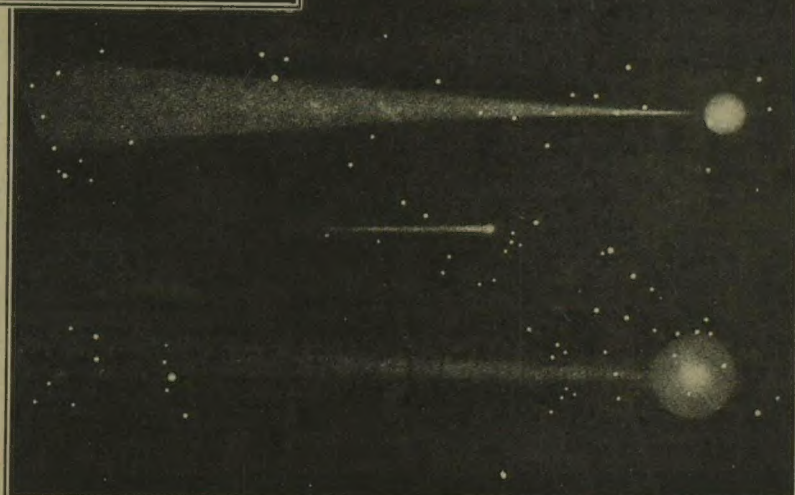


A COMPLICATED COMET: COGGIA'S COMET, AS SEEN ON JULY 13, 1874.



AN AWE-INSPIRING SIGHT: THE GREAT COMET OF 1843, AS SEEN ON MARCH 17, FROM BLACKHEATH.

THE ENORMOUS SIZE OF SOME COMETS COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE EARTH: THE RELATIVE SIZES OF THE EARTH, THE MOON'S ORBIT, AND FOUR COMETS, NAMELY, THE GREAT COMET OF 1811, HALLEY'S COMET, ENCKE'S COMET, AND BRORSSEN'S COMET.



VARIOUS TYPES OF COMETS: THATCHER'S (1861); RESPIGHI'S (1863); FAYE'S (1873); BRORSSEN'S (1873); AND HENRY'S (1873).—[See Note below.]

By the courtesy of the Clarendon Press, we are enabled to reproduce the above remarkable illustrations (with the exception of the photograph of the new comet) from Mr. George F. Chambers' delightful book, "The Story of the Comets," which is simply told for general readers. In the illustration in the right-hand corner at the foot of the page, the comet with the larger round head is Thatcher's (1861); the longest one at the top is Henry's (1873); the small straight one in the middle is Respighi's (1863). Faye's and Brorsen's comets are among the group of stars in the left-hand lower corner of the picture.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

MANY people are presumably under the impression that a great deal of controversy has been going on in England during the last few weeks. Those people are wrong. During the last few weeks England has been singularly free from controversy of any real kind. And this curious latter-day decay of true controversy is so marked as to call for some outlines of inquiry or cure. The essential qualities or conditions of any genuine controversy may be rapidly stated — perhaps more rapidly if we take an imaginary instance by way of a working model.

Take any little homely incident we might hear of any day; suppose we find a governess hanged on a palm-tree in Kew Gardens. By the inherent principles of the British Constitution, it becomes necessary to discover whether this crime was committed by Mr. Balfour or Mr. Asquith. For to admit any other sources of serious evil in our community would gravely endanger the balance of our political machine. Well, in this or any other discussion, the essentials of controversy are these. First: Agreement on Fundamental Tests. Thus, both disputants must agree that it is decidedly wrong to hang governesses on palm-trees. Second: Different Theories of the Facts. There must be a distinct and plausible tale of how Mr. Balfour dragged the governess into the artificial hot-house to prove to her the advantages of Protection. It must be quite distinct from the other logical and ingenious narrative describing how Mr. Asquith lured her among the palms that she might see a beautiful example of foreign imports. Third: Knowledge by a Common Audience of All Developments. It will not do if a document denouncing Mr. Asquith is washed up inside a bottle to form the isolated pleasure of some South Sea Islanders. It will not do if the proofs of Mr. Balfour's guilt are kept entirely for the private but uproarious pleasure of Mr. Asquith's family. Fourth and last: Ultimate Simplicity of Problem. The arbiters must be examining whether Mr. Asquith hanged a governess, not whether he hedged a bet, or wore a bad hat, or persecuted a religion, or shot a fox. They must be inquiring whether Mr. Balfour did that particular bad thing, not whether he has ever been doing any particularly good thing. Those, I say, are the essentials of a general controversy: admitted first principles, clear and different accounts of the case; knowledge by everybody judging of everything that occurs; and one plain question to answer.

Now, oddly enough, none of these conditions really exists in an English Election. Indeed, the first two ideas are strangely reversed; each is stuck absurdly into the place of the other. The combatants do not agree about ultimate attitudes and then disagree about the particular proposals and methods. On the contrary, they often differ about the final test, and they constantly agree about the superficial catch-word. A good controversy might arise, for instance, between

two men, each having the same ideal of the poor made happy, or of the poor independent, but honestly differing about whether some special thing, Socialism or Old-Age Pensions, would have that effect. That is what party war ought to be. But party war is exactly the opposite. It is not a fight between two men with the same view of the poor about whether Old-Age Pensions would fulfil that view. It is a fight between two men with totally opposite views of the poor, who both say they are in favour of Old-

to avoid the unnecessary expense of separate publishing departments. Why should there not be a Central British Bureau for the production of placards and pictures applicable to any side of any question? A triumphant Britannia, a justly indignant John Bull, a starving mother and child, and a leering German Jew are all quite equally useful to Liberals and Conservatives. Our differences are not like the branching of some mighty and noble tree which is united in the stem but separates as it grows.

Our differences can only be compared to a combat between two cuttlefish who should get their tentacles inextricably interlaced: so each creature would remain separate, and yet at the point of battle it would be impossible to tell which was which. Along the dust and smoke of the actual line of battle there is nothing but a blinding and confusing identity. All those who are really fighting each other are merely imitating each other. The private view may remain the same, but the public proposal tends more and more to be a mere riot of plagiarism. Our politics will soon consist of men who all propose the same thing—only for different reasons.

As it is about the first two controversial essentials, so it is certainly about the third. The idea of difference of opinion has managed to destroy itself. First, people fought with other people; then they raised fortifications, to defend their difference; then they lived behind the fortifications and met only those whom they had no need to fight. First, people argued with other people and made newspapers to print their arguments; then they hid behind their own newspapers and read only their own arguments. The result has been that true controversy has become almost impossible, because the judge who hears the counsel for the prosecution is not the same as he who hears the counsel for the defence.

It is useless for a man to argue in the papers of his own party: he is merely refuting some argument of which his readers have never heard. It is useless for him to argue in the opposition papers, for the simple reason that he will not be allowed to. Therefore huge patches of England become more and more solid and separate. Cholerick old uncles used to object to Home Rule because it would "bring back the Heptarchy." Lord bless you, dear old souls, you live in the Heptarchy. There

is no political unity about England at all. And if you want to know why Ireland, weak and poor as she is, is so often able to dictate English policy, I will tell you: it is exactly because Ireland is more nearly united than any other nation in Europe.

And as for the last point, that of the plain question, is there any doubt about that? If so, I will only ask two questions. What has this Election been about? And when the Lords, with that high civilising wisdom of which Lord Curzon speaks, appealed to the country, on what did they appeal?



A VERY YOUNG MINISTER: DON MANUEL M. DE IRIONDO, THE MINISTER OF FINANCE OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Don Manuel M. de Iriondo, the Minister of Finance of the Argentine Republic, is but little over thirty years of age, and is the youngest Finance Minister that any South American Republic has so far possessed. He is the son of the late Don Simon de Iriondo, one of the most eminent statesmen of his country and a member of several Cabinets. Dr. Iriondo had some years' experience as Chairman of the Budget Committee in the Argentine Parliament, and amply justified his fitness for Cabinet honours. His recent Note relating to Provincial Loans has been received with the greatest approval in European and Argentine banking circles, and is regarded as proof of his sincere efforts to uphold Argentine credit.

Age Pensions. It is actually about the ultimate that they differ; it is truly and literally about the immediate proposals that they often agree. When all is said, I fancy, one side does stand dimly but genuinely for democracy; the other side does stand for the deliberate maintenance of a governing class. But both sides (according to themselves) stand for cheaper bread, larger pensions, more employment, a strong navy, and European peace. Our practical situation comes to this; that our two parties have different principles, but the same posters. If the party system proceeds as at present, I should strongly recommend both sides

Photo. Witcomb.

ATHLETE, SPORTSWOMAN, CLASSICAL DANCER, AND EDUCATIONALIST.

DRAWN BY FRANK HAVILAND.



LADY CONSTANCE STEWART-RICHARDSON, WHO IS GIVING A SERIES OF CLASSICAL DANCES IN AID OF CHARITY,
AT THE PALACE THEATRE.

Lady Constance Stewart-Richardson, whose classical dances at the Palace Theatre are arousing so much interest, is a daughter of the late Lord Cromartie and grand-daughter of Anne Duchess of Sutherland. Her object in dancing at the Palace is to raise funds for founding a school for boys to be trained according to her own educational theories, which are based on the principle of "mens sana in corpore sano." Lady Constance is well known as an athlete and a sportswoman. At the Bath Club she won the Challenge Shield for swimming three times in succession. Among the dances which she is giving at the Palace are Grieg's "Au Printemps," Tchaikowski's "Chansons sans Paroles," Beethoven's "Marche Funèbre" (Sonata Op. 26), and Waldteufel's polka, "Bonne Bouche."

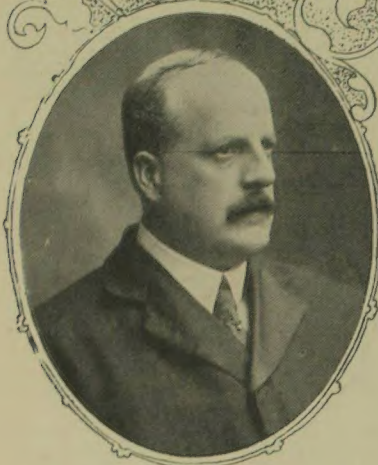


Photo. Brown, Barnes, and Bell.
MR. GEORGE McL. BROWN,
Who has been appointed European Manager
of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Brussels, where both the Prince and the Princess are greatly esteemed. It has been known for years in the Belgian Court that there was a long-standing affection between the couple. The Prince is forty-eight years of age, and the Princess ten years younger, and the former, who is already extremely wealthy, is expected to inherit the greater portion of the Empress Eugénie's fortune. The marriage was first mooted five years ago, but the idea met with violent opposition from the King of the Belgians, who actually imprisoned his daughter for a time in order to prevent the match.

Mr. George McL. Brown has been appointed European Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the most important position on the railway outside Montreal, for 100,000 people are sent from England to Canada every year. Mr. Brown, who is forty-four years of age, was born in Canada, but was educated in England.

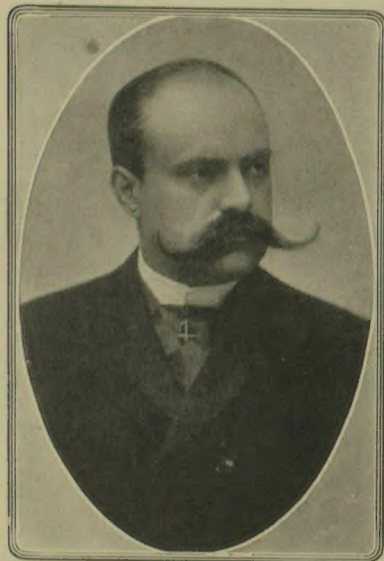


Photo. Orlicy.
PRINCE VICTOR NAPOLEON,
Who is stated to be about to marry Princess
Clémentine of Belgium.

The death has taken place at Bournemouth of the Right Rev. Richard Frederick Lefevre Blunt, D.D., Suffragan Bishop of Hull and Vicar of Hessele. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School and King's College, London, Dr. Blunt afterwards became Select Preacher and Lecturer on Pastoral Theology at Cambridge, and he was the author of several theological works. He was Vicar of Scarborough from 1864 to 1905, and was at different times Hon. Chaplain to Queen Victoria, Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen, Prebendary of York, and Proctor for the Chapter. He was appointed Suffragan Bishop of Hull in 1891.

Napoleon's Death-Mask. We give an illustration on this page of the death-mask of Napoleon Bonaparte, made upon his death-bed at St. Helena by Dr. Antommarchi, which has given rise to much controversy at different times owing to the fact that the features are so unlike those with which he has commonly been credited. It now forms one of the relics of Napoleon being exhibited in the new Hall of the Tomb of Napoleon at the Invalides in Paris.

Alfred de Musset and Aimée d'Alton. Great interest has been aroused by the publication in France of the love-letters of Alfred de Musset, written to Mlle. Aimée d'Alton, which have been known as "Lettres à l'Inconnue." The letters had been kept carefully sealed for thirty years at the Bibliothèque Nationale, in Paris, and were only opened a week or two ago. Aimée d'Alton belonged to an aristocratic French

Personal Notes. It is reported in Brussels that a marriage will shortly take place between Prince Victor Napoleon, the Imperialist Pretender to the French throne, and Princess Clémentine, the youngest daughter of the late King of the Belgians. Such a union would be very popular in



AIMÉE D'ALTON—"L'INCONNUE,"
The heroine of Alfred de Musset's love-letters.
FROM THE STATUETTE BY AUGUSTE BARRE.

PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

family, and her father distinguished himself by siding with the popular cause in the Revolution of '48. She first met the poet at a ball, when he was in his prime and she

which is the first ever taken at the North Pole, upon whose authenticity no doubt can possibly be cast. The courage, the optimism of the man, his never-failing belief in himself eventually to "make good," as they say in America, must compel the whole-hearted admiration of

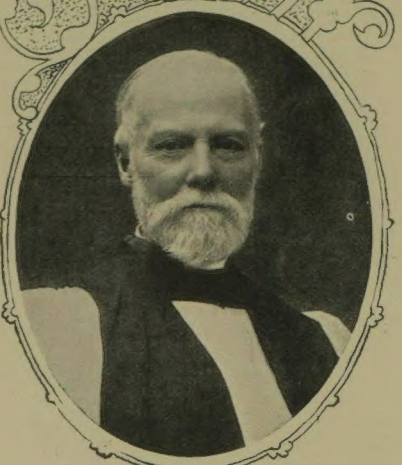


Photo. Drinkwater.
THE LATE RIGHT REV. R. F. LEFEVRE
BLUNT, D.D.,
Suffragan Bishop of Hull and Vicar of Hessele.

everyone. This was the eighth journey he had undertaken to the Arctic regions, and of the years of his life between the ages of twenty-three and fifty-three—his present age—he had spent no less than eighteen in the desolate icy wastes surrounding the North Pole. The other five years were spent in strenuous preparations for his voyage! All those who have any admiration for genuine pluck and "grit" in the face of endless rebuffs will rejoice that the intrepid explorer has at last reached his goal, and that he is now able to relate the story for which the whole civilised world has waited for four hundred years. Commander Peary has submitted his data, proofs, records, and instruments to the highest scientific authorities in America, who have examined and accepted them as authentic, so there can be no hesitation now in giving Peary the credit of being the first man to reach the apex of the earth.

The photographs are full of historic interest, showing, as they do, the

Roosevelt, Captain Bob Bartlett (the man who has been nearest to the Pole excepting Peary himself), the graves of previous Arctic explorers, and the epoch-making photograph taken by Peary at the North Pole itself. Nor are the photographs wanting in interest to the sportsman, for they show the lucky Eskimo dogs who actually accompanied Peary to the Pole, and an excellent exhibition of game in the Polar regions—a bag of Arctic hares. There is also a photograph of the Peary caribou—a new species of reindeer discovered by Peary in 1906. Commander Peary is to commence the full illustrated history of his discovery of the Pole in the February number of *Nash's Magazine*, and it will doubtless be read with avidity by those who have had their interest aroused by the excellent snapshots reproduced in this Number. It is interesting to note that Commander Peary has been awarded the gold medal, and Captain Bartlett (the skipper of the *Roosevelt*) the silver medal, of the Royal Geographical Society.

The Floods in France. The terrible floods in France have not only deluged the capital, creating scenes and disorders such as Paris

has before never known; but they now appear to be devastating the whole countryside. The illustrations on another page give some idea of the great havoc which has been wrought round about Paris, and now news comes from the provincial centres that unprecedented damage has been sustained in every part of the country. Towns and villages are isolated, communication by telephone, telegraph, and railway is interrupted, and bridges have in many cases been bodily swept away. The rivers have overflowed their banks, transforming the surrounding country into one vast lake, and the soldiers are obliged to take food in boats to the starving peasantry, who are taking refuge in the upper storeys of their cottages. Most of the towns are in total darkness after nightfall owing to the flooding of all the gas-works, and

On Safari, North of Mt. Kenia, Sept. 22, 1909.
Dear Mr. Bridgman—Your cable has just been brought me by a native runner, here in my camp by the Guars Nyero. I am writing to Mrs. Peary and to Captain Peary; I have no idea where he is. I am inexpressibly rejoiced at his wonderful triumph; and proud beyond measure, as an American, that this, one of the great feats of the ages, should have been performed by a fellow-countryman of ours. It is the great feat of our generation. We are all Captain Peary's debtors—all of us who belong to civilized mankind.—With heartiest congratulations,
faithfully yours, Theodore Roosevelt.

A FACSIMILE AND TRANSCRIPTION OF MR. ROOSEVELT'S LETTER OF CONGRATULATION ON HEARING OF PEARY'S CONQUEST OF THE NORTH POLE
(Reproduced by Arrangement with "Nash's Magazine.")

was just nineteen, and she afterwards influenced his best and most beautiful work. Her expressive eyes and bright golden hair directly inspired two of de Musset's poems. One of the sonnets is called "The Son of Titian," and the other "Beatrice Donato." After the poet's death, she eventually married his brother, Paul de Musset.

Peary and the Pole. We illustrate this week, by arrangement with *Nash's Magazine*, in the February number of which will appear the first instalment of Commander Peary's account of his attain-

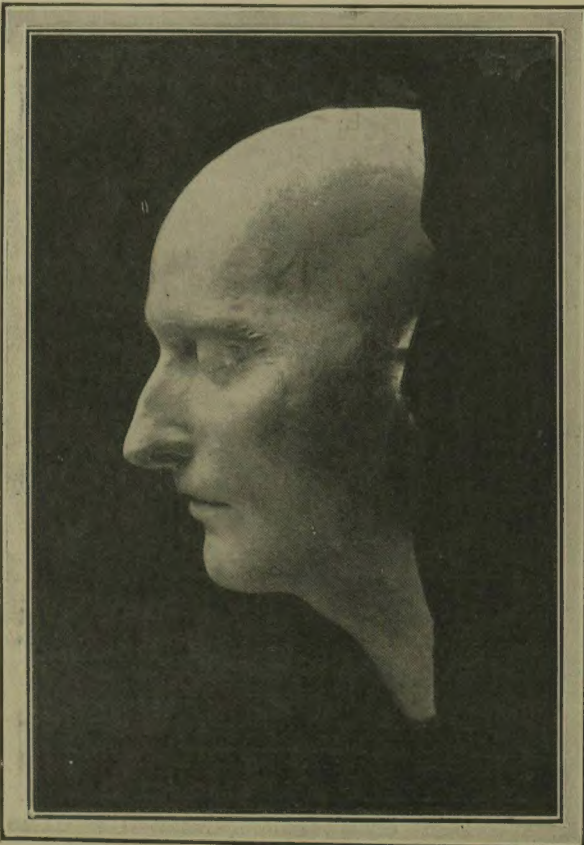


Photo. Rapai, Paris.
THE DEATH-MASK OF NAPOLEON,
MADE BY DR. AN TOMMARCHI AT ST. HELENA.

ment of the North Pole, a selection from his remarkable photographs, including, in particular, a large double-page reproduction of that unique photograph



Photo. Boule, Brussels.
PRINCESS CLÉMENTINE OF BELGIUM,
Who is stated to be about to marry Prince
Victor Napoleon.



THE BURNING OF THE OTTOMAN HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT: THE CHIRAGAN PALACE IN FLAMES ON JANUARY 19.

The Chiragan Palace, which was burnt to the ground, was the most beautiful of the Turkish palaces. It was turned into a Parliament House recently, in spite of considerable opposition. Many rooms—notably the huge Throne Room—were of great beauty, and contained marvellous carvings and inlaid panelling.

the whole countryside is panic-stricken. Unless the waters abate swiftly, untold misery will be incurred.

A Royal Hunting-Party.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with Princess Patricia and Prince Arthur of Connaught, have left England for a tour in East Africa, and they are not expected to return home until May. The trip is being undertaken by the Duke of Connaught for the purpose of big-game shooting, and by his family for the purpose of sight-seeing and pleasure. It is not their first visit to the great land which has become the happy hunting-ground in *excelsis* of the white man in search of wild beasts and adventure, for they had a very enjoyable trip to Nairobi and the Great Lakes about four years ago, when they were much impressed with the gorgeous East African scenery. Their present destination is Mombasa, from which point the Duke will proceed to Nairobi, where the details of his big-game expedition will be finally arranged.

"Dame Nature" at the Garrick.

Had M. Bataille, author of "La Femme Nue," the play just adapted by Mr. Fenn for the Garrick stage, spared some pains to humanise his characters in general and to restrain his heroine's persistent tendency to tears and hysteria, instead of concentrating all his energies on telling an exciting story of domestic emotions and on working out a problem of sex, it would have been possible to speak of "Dame Nature"—such is the English title—with less qualified terms of praise than are

now permissible. In point of fact, there is only one live person in the piece—the model whom the artist-hero makes his wife and transfers to an unsuitable *milieu* of wealth and luxury: and she, delightfully natural as she shows herself in her vulgarities and homely humour, her

The mechanics of the play are always forcing themselves on the hearer's notice. Again and again in the struggle between the wife and the Princess who is her rival in her husband's affections, the author is seen preparing artificially an emotional climax for his heroine. But one live character is not

enough to produce drama; for that we need the reaction of personality on personality, and such reaction M. Bataille does not provide; his Lolette is a woman moving amid shadows. No doubt the play loses something of its effect at the Garrick because, with the idea of suggesting Gallic colouring, the persons of the stage are condemned to talk occasionally in French or with a half-foreign accent. No doubt, also, the English cast, with one splendid exception, does not do justice to the pathos and pungent realism of the story. Mr. Ernest Leicester is a sound, capable actor, but he has not magnetism, and so cannot disguise the woodenness of the artist-hero. Miss Nancy Price's Princess lacks distinction and the manner of the *grande dame*: she is the Princess of the novelette rather than of high life. And though Mr. Frank Cooper and Mr. Beveridge are good in minor parts, Garrick playgoers would have reason to complain did not Miss Ethel Irving display wonderful sincerity and charm in the part of the unhappy heroine, did she not thrill the house by an almost too painful exhibition of nervous abandonment in the play's crucial scene. What is interesting in the piece is its cruel picture of the hopelessness of any attempt to revive that deadest of dead things, a dead love.



AN ECHO OF THE WAR IN MOROCCO: THREE MOORISH PRISONERS BEING TAKEN OUT TO THE PLAINS TO BE SHOT.

The Spanish campaign at Melilla against the Riff tribesmen, which threatened at one time to cause a revolution in Spain, has ended amid general rejoicings; and the King and Queen, who reviewed the troops on their return from the war, have regained their popularity with the people.



AN INTERESTING PHOTOGRAPH OF THE POPE AT THE VATICAN: HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS X. HOLDING A SERVICE IN MEMORY OF THE LATE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

The photograph shows the Pope taking part in the ceremony in the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican in connection with the funeral of King Leopold of the Belgians.

coquetties and bursts of tenderness, is made too dismally lachrymose, too uniformly hysterical in scenes of stress and passion, to please altogether an English audience.

crucial scene. What is interesting in the piece is its cruel picture of the hopelessness of any attempt to revive that deadest of dead things, a dead love.



THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S EAST AFRICAN TOUR: THE ROYAL TRAVELLERS LEAVING DOVER.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by their son, Prince Arthur of Connaught, left Dover last Saturday for a tour in East Africa. Princess Patricia joined them in Paris the next evening. From Mombasa, their first port of landing, they will proceed to Nairobi, where the Duke starts on a big-game hunting expedition.



KEPT FOR A YEAR AND A DAY: BALLOT-PAPERS STORED IN THE FIRE-PROOF ROOM UNDER THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

After a General Election all the ballot-papers are carefully sealed and conveyed to fire-proof cellars in the House of Lords, where they are kept for a year and a day in case a scrutiny should be ordered. At the end of that time they are burnt by men who are specially sworn to secrecy.

THE DISASTROUS FLOODS IN FRANCE: PARIS UNDER WATER.

THE PLACID SEINE BECOMES A SWIRLING TORRENT.

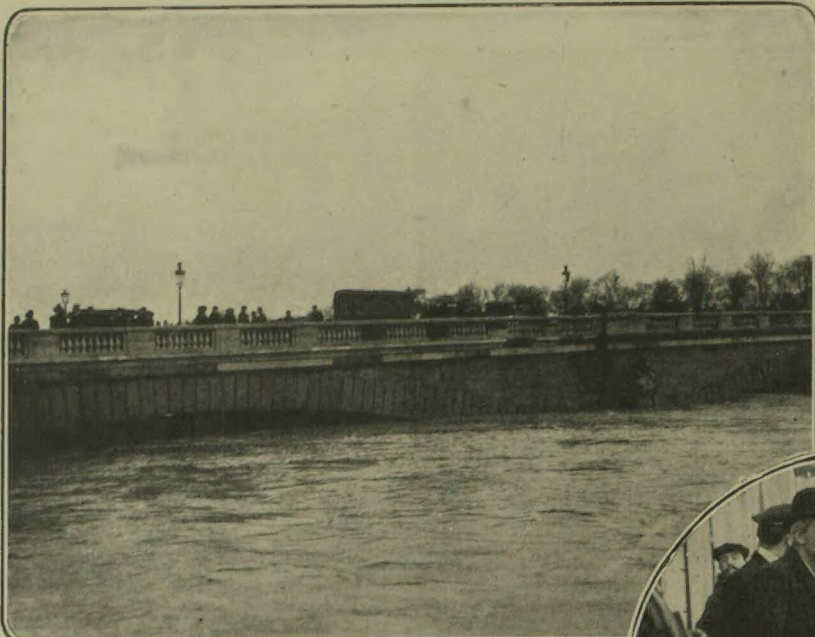


Photo. Bolak.

THE BRIDGE THAT MAY BE BLOWN UP TO LET THE SEINE PASS: WATCHING THE WATER RISING OVER THE GIGANTIC STONE FIGURES ON THE PONT DE L'ALMA.

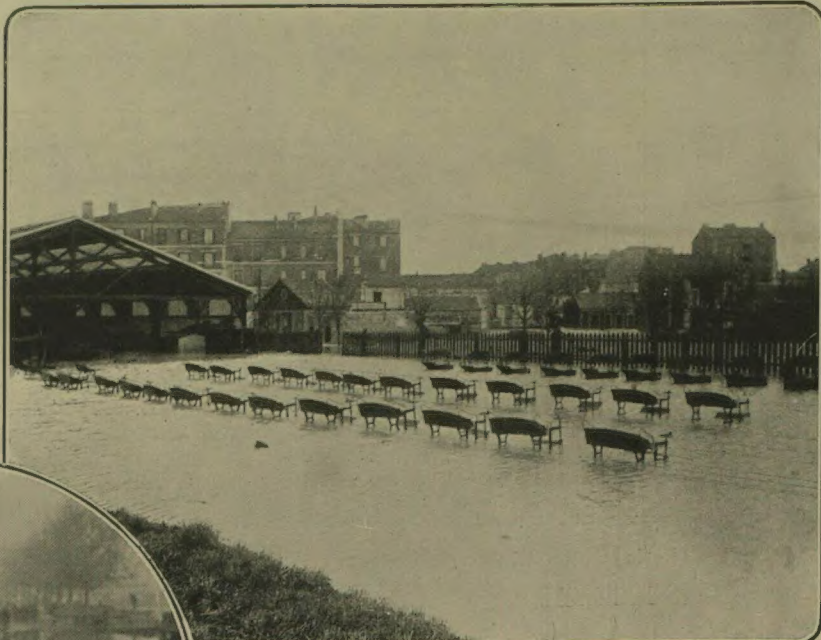


Photo. Topical.

ONLY THE DRIVERS' SEATS VISIBLE ABOVE WATER: SUBMERGED VANS AT THE DEPÔT OF THE COMPAGNIE D'ORLÉANS:



THE PREFECT OF POLICE FOR ONCE BAFFLED: THE UBIQUITOUS M. LEPINÉ AGAIN ON THE SPOT, OBSERVING THE FLOOD AT THE QUAI FOLBIAC.



Photo. Topical.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE TAXI: ADRIPT ON A RAFT AT CHOISY-LE-ROI, WHERE THE FLOODS ARE UP TO THE FIRST STOREYS OF HOUSES.

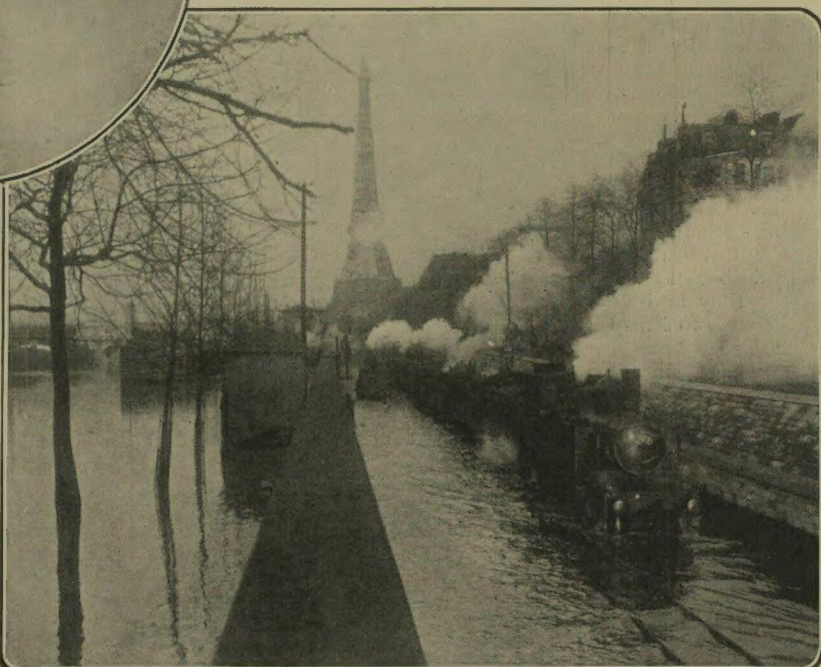


Photo. Rapid.

A PARIS RAILWAY CONVERTED INTO A CANAL: THE DES MOULINEAUX LINE UNDER WATER.

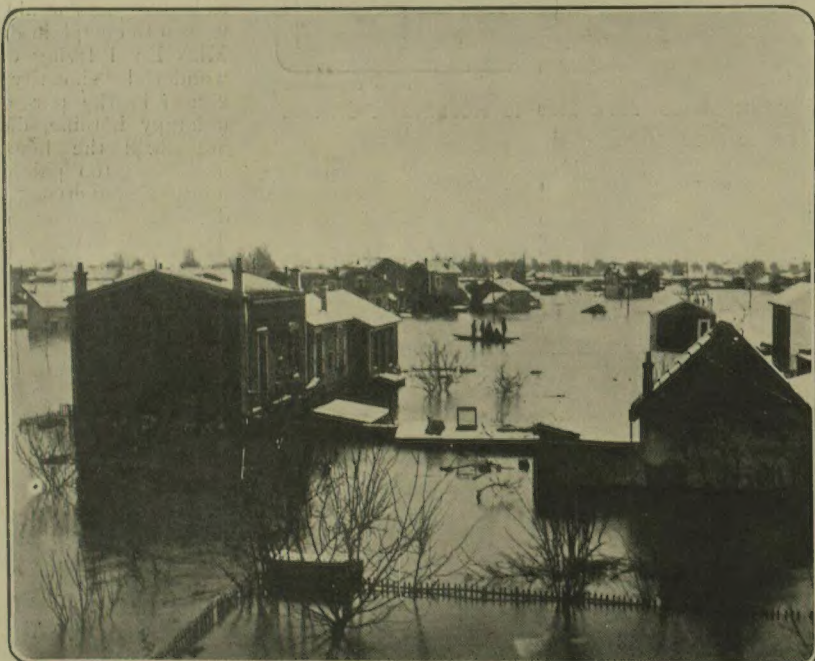


Photo. Rapid.

AFTER THE BURSTING OF THE DYKE AT CHOISY-LE-ROI: A SUBURB UNDER TEN FEET OF WATER.

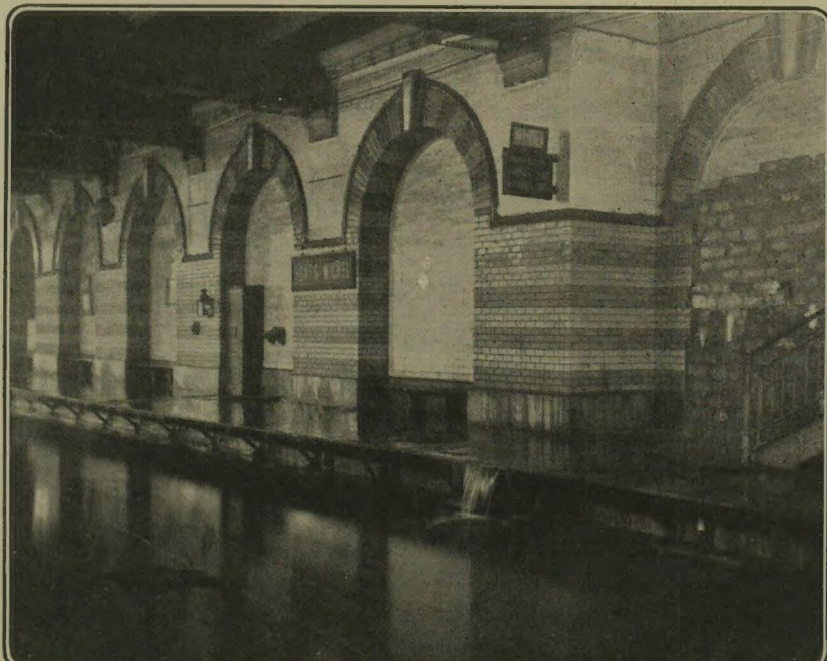


Photo. Rapid.

AN UNDERGROUND STATION RESEMBLING A SWIMMING-BATH: THE FLOOD IN THE PLACE ST. MICHEL STATION.

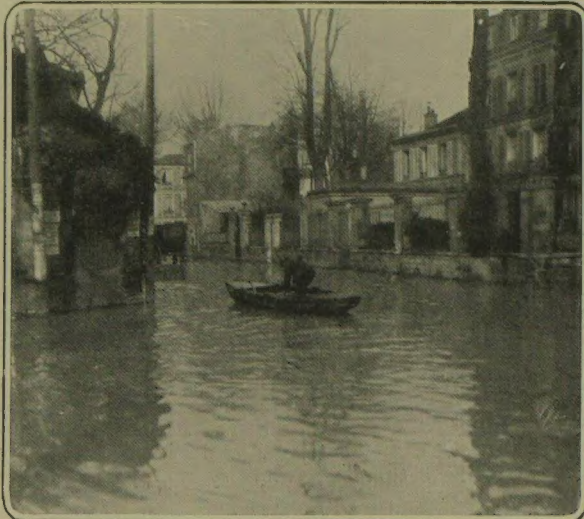
THE FLOOD THAT MAY CUT OFF THE PARIS SUPPLY OF DRINKING-WATER.

The floods in France are said to be the worst known for thirty years, and the situation in Paris itself and the suburbs, such as Choisy-le-Roi and other places, is becoming very serious. By a strange irony, there is a danger of the supply of drinking-water running short, owing to the filtering machinery being flooded, a state of things which would realise in a striking way the lament of the Ancient Mariner—"Water, water everywhere; but not a drop to drink." Another remarkable result of the flood is that the Paris newspapers are short of paper, owing to the paper-mills at Corbeil and Essones losing £28,000 worth of wood-pulp carried away by the flood. The Seine, usually so placid, has become a swirling torrent, and the water is so high that it has hardly room to pass beneath the bridges. It is feared that part of the Pont de l'Alma, whose arches are low, may have to be blown up, to allow the river to pass, as, if the water rises above the top of the arches, the bridge will act as a dam. Anxious crowds note the rising of the water by the gradual immersion of the four great stone figures of French soldiers of the Crimean period.

PARIS MASQUERADING AS VENICE: THE FLOODS IN PARIS AND ITS ENVIRONS.



RESCUE BY WAGON: FLOODS IN THE RUE FÉLICIEN DAVID AT AUTEUIL.



NO ROOM FOR THE TAXI: BOATING IN THE STREETS AT ASNIÈRES.



SALVING THE MERCHANDISE: AT THE PORT DES SAINTS PÈRES.



ANIMAL DISCOMFORTS AT THE JARDIN DES PLANTES: THE FLOODED BEAR-PIT.



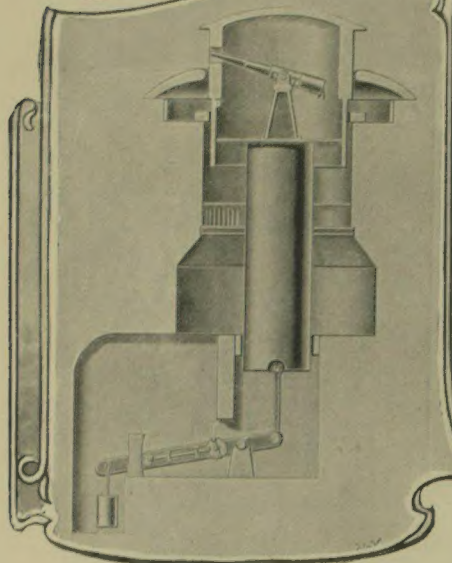
IN THE TRACK OF THE FLOOD: THE DÉBRIS OF THE VILLAGE OF LARRAY.



TRADESMEN MAKE THEIR CALLS FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE BY BOAT: THE VISIT OF THE BAKER.

The floods in France have been very serious; indeed the "Matin" said recently that "half France is under water." Many rivers, including the Seine, have overflowed their banks, and the streets in some low-lying quarters of Paris have been converted into canals. Traffic and shopping have to be done by boat in some parts, especially in Asnières and several other suburbs. Firemen have been going round in boats to deliver provisions at the houses. At the Jardin des Plantes—the Paris "Zoo"—the dens of some of the animals are flooded and firemen have been put on to pump the water out and save them from drowning—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY HALFTONES AND TOPICAL.]

SCIENCE &



A FORT OF THE LATEST TYPE: A HALF-BURIED ARMoured TURRET WHICH CAN BE RAISED AND LOWERED.

By moving the axle (T), which is worked by an engine, the turret can be raised and lowered. When it is raised the gun is fired by electricity, and the turret then immediately descends again into its pit.

that the peculiarly human gift of language is not limited to the expression of words either spoken or written. Beyond the ordinary modes of communicating with our fellow-men, there lies the language of gesture, and preceding this last in point of time and development we find the art and practice of emotional expression displayed not only by the countenance itself, but by many other phases of living action. In the latter case we may discover a connecting link between the highest features of human life and the traits and characteristics whereby our animal neighbours express their griefs, joys, and alarms. Darwin's classic on the expression of the emotions in man and animals is a volume which, I fear, in these latter days is not widely read. Yet it is a work of supreme interest to all whose studies lead them to dip into the question of the relationship betwixt mental states and their correlated methods of physical display. There are many actions which seem to have been transmitted

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

GESTURE AND LANGUAGE.

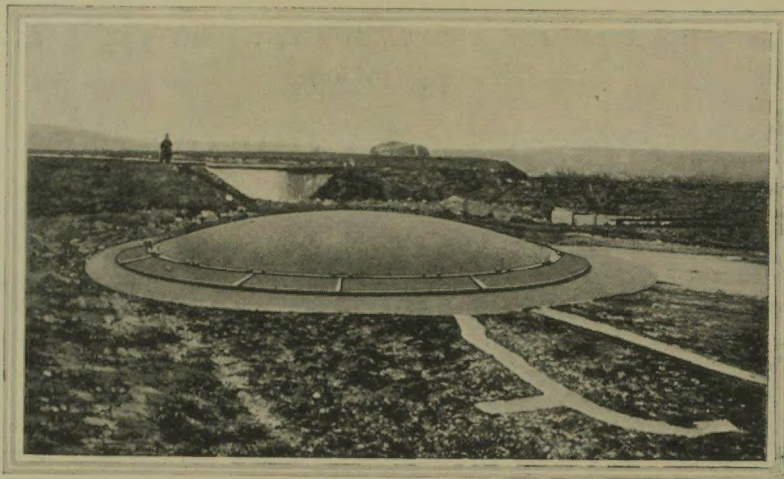
FEW of us are given to consider

active, sanguine nature is capable of explanation on the same basis. Nerve-force expends itself at a quieter rate in the former than in the case of the latter. The difference between, say, a Frenchman or Italian and an Englishman in his speech and gestures is notable. The same difference is witnessed between the Southern Irishman and the Scot. The one man is bursting with his subject, and the whole body moves in illustration of, and sympathy with, the

largely from their ancient origin. Beasts are not dumb because they

can not speak, and they make up for loss of words by emotional gestures displayed through the medium of their muscles.

If we care to study gesture-language as we see it illustrated even in the streets, we can realise how intimately the expression of emotions is related to the muscular system. Two men are talking, and you see one shrug or elevate his shoulders and throw his arms forwards, with the palms upwards. You know he is declaring that the matter is of no importance to him. The Frenchman is an adept on this movement. We regard it as characteristic of his nature, but we ourselves exhibit indifference by the same gestures. The actress in melodrama trusts largely to her gestural play. If we see her on the stage, while we do not hear a word she speaks, throwing her arms forward, with the palms of her hands in front, keeping the hands nearly on a level with her eyes, we know she is expressing horror. There is illustrated the impulse to shut out from vision some horrifying spectacle.



FORTIFICATION—NEW STYLE: THE TYPE OF TURRET WHICH AFFORDS THE LEAST TARGET TO THE ENEMY.

argument. The other man plods onwards in his discourse, without recourse to the gestural accompaniments of his neighbour. It is this quality of gesture-speech which makes the Italian and Frenchman a

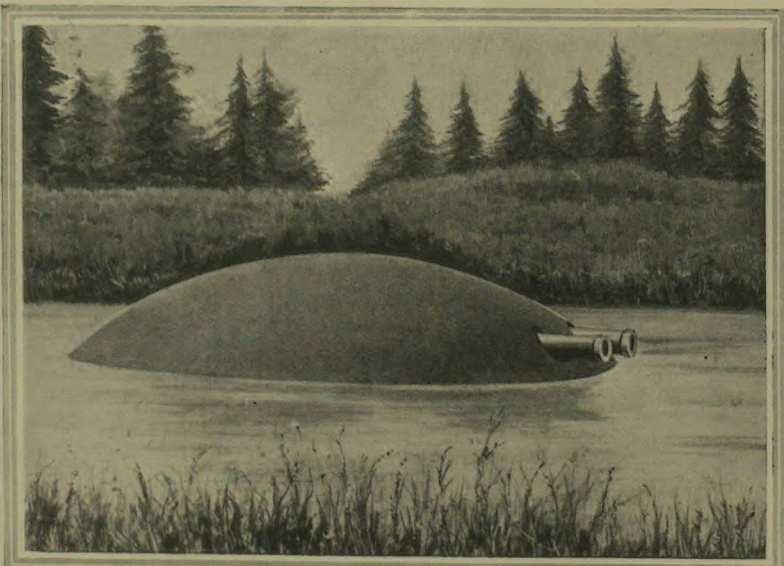
MODERN METHODS OF FORTIFICATION: THE SEMI-SUBTERRANEAN ARMoured TURRET AND ITS MECHANISM.

We illustrate on this page some modern methods of fortification which have superseded the old-fashioned forts that formed such a conspicuous target to an enemy's artillery. In appearance these modern forts are more business-like, if less picturesque.

better actor than the Englishman or German. He supplements his words by actions, which we recognise as eloquent, because they represent

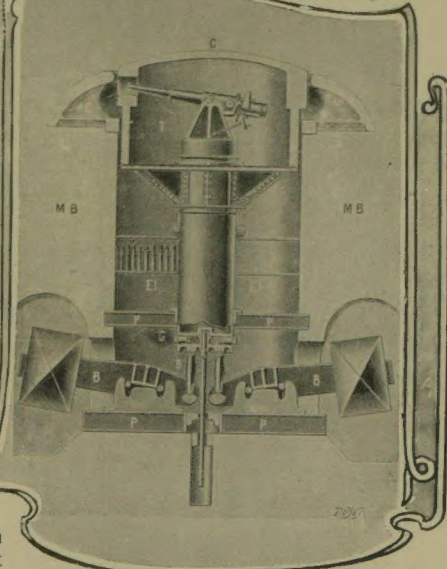
in the muscles the moods of the mind. According to the evolutionist, such actions derive their force

Even when she weeps and places her hands over her eyes, she illustrates perhaps an old human trait of concealing her tears, the flow of which was probably regarded as a sign of mental weakness.



ANOTHER BELGIAN FORT ON THE MEUSE: THE TOP OF A REVOLVING TURRET MADE OF ROLLED IRON.

NATURAL HISTORY.



A SUBTERRANEAN FORT: A SECTIONAL PLAN OF THE GALOPIN TURRET.

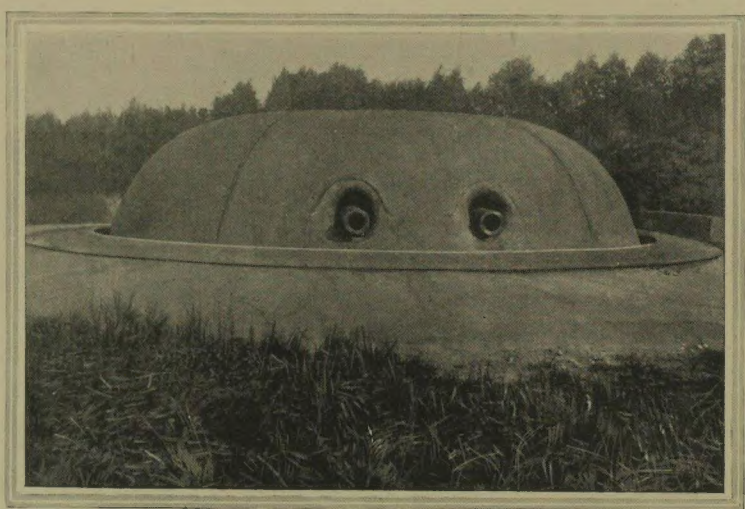
C is the cuirass, or armour-plate, and AC the outer part of it. T is the firing-chamber; MB, a concrete foundation; EI, a chamber for keeping apparatus; B, the pendulums of the counterpoises; and P, iron beams.



THE "CONNING-TOWER" OF A SUBTERRANEAN FORT: AN ARMoured CAP FOR WATCHING THE EFFECT OF FIRE.

from lower to higher existence. The visible sneer, for example, is manifested by the raising of the lip of one side so as to uncover the canine or eye tooth. We associate this movement with the expression of the ultra-cynic who belittles his neighbour's views. If we turn to the dog and his kind, we note a similar action. Before he tries to bite, an angry dog growls, and, lifting the lower lip of one side, displays his teeth. Darwin remarks practically that the animal is getting ready for the fray. His action is a warning that hostilities are imminent. Transferred to man, and evolved in the process as a sign of a particular mental attitude, the dog's preliminary to battle becomes the sneer.

Gesture plays an important part as an accessory to language, and in some cases eloquently enough replaces words. We find the Southern races much more given to gesture-speech than the colder and more slowly moving Northerners. I believe this fact depends on the much more rapid discharge of nerve-force from nerve-centres observable in people who are of excitable temperament. It is not merely that their thoughts flow more quickly, but the nervous discharge distributes itself more readily to their muscles than in the case of their Northern and cooler-tempered neighbours. The difference between a man of phlegmatic temperament and one of



A DEADLY PAIR OF EYES: TWO GUNS IN A BELGIAN ARMoured TURRET SURROUNDED BY A CONCRETE FOUNDATION.

Blushing is another emotional display which illustrates how the physical system is made at once the plaything and the expositor of emotion. The widening of the skin's blood-vessels, and the accelerated blood-flow through them shows us a quickened heart-rate due to a nervous command which sets that organ bounding in its course. But the circumstances under which flushing or blushing appears vary greatly. The blush of consciousness, which comes when we are praised beyond our deserts, is allied to that which shame develops. Anger produces a like but more violent effect, and the increased circulation is possibly related to preparing muscles for the fray. A "white rage" pales the face, because there is instituted a different and opposite nervous action from that which gives origin to the blush, and the rage in this case allies itself to fear in respect of its manifestation. The parched mouth of fear and anxiety shows how deeply emotion affects us, because it inhibits the salivary glands from performing their work. But behind all our gestures lies deep-rooted instincts which probably we have inherited and modified from lower life.

ANDREW WILSON.

HUMOROUS AND SERIOUS ELECTION INCIDENTS IN MANY CONSTITUENCIES.



1. THE RIOT IN HIGH WYCOMBE: THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS OF THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE, SIR C. N. CRIPPS, K.C., WHERE EVERY WINDOW WAS SMASHED.

2. A NOVEL ELECTION POSTER: AN ELEPHANT PRESSED INTO THE SERVICE OF SIR ROBERT CRANSTON, THE UNSUCCESSFUL UNIONIST CANDIDATE FOR LEITH BURGHS.

3. THE JOYS OF CANYASSING IN THE SHETLANDS: MR. CATHCART WASON CARRIED ASHORE AT BURRA ISLE.

4. MR. DOUGLAS HALL, THE NEW MEMBER FOR THE ISLE OF WIGHT, AT SHANKLIN.

5. THE DISCOMFORT OF SUCCESS: THE HON. C. T. MILLS, THE VICTORIOUS UNIONIST CANDIDATE AT UXBRIDGE, BEING "CHAIRIED" THROUGH THE HIGH STREET AFTER HIS ELECTION.

6. THE RT. HON. HENRY CHAPLIN, THE ELECTED OF WINBLETON, AT THE DECLARATION OF THE POLL.

7. MISS MURIEL WILSON CHEERING AFTER THE ELECTION OF MR. STANLEY WILSON AS UNIONIST MEMBER FOR HOLDERNESS, YORKSHIRE.

8. THE RIGHT HON. SIR EDWARD GREY RETURNING THANKS FOR HIS ELECTION AT BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

9. THE FAT AND THE LEAN KING OF TARIFF REFORM AND FREE TRADE: AN OBJECT-LESSON AT THE UXBRIDGE ELECTION.

10. A GIANT LIBERAL POSTER, COVERING THE WHOLE CORN EXCHANGE AT SAFFRON WALDEN.

LITTLE-KNOWN POSSIBILITIES OF THE POLL: TWO INTERESTING LEGAL POINTS FOR VOTERS.

BY S. BEGG.

DRAWINGS



A CASE OF PERSONATION: ORDERING THE ARREST OF A MAN VOTING UNDER A FALSE IDENTITY.

When a personation agent has reason to suspect that the identity of an intending voter is not as represented, he will, after challenging him in the usual way, communicate his suspicions to the presiding officer. Should the suspected one persist in recording his vote, despite the challenge, the presiding officer may give him into the custody of one of the constables, several of whom are always in attendance at each polling-station. There have been very few cases of personation of late years. Personation consists in applying for a ballot-paper in someone else's name, or attempting to vote twice at the same election.



NO BREAKING OF THE SABBATH: A CASE WHERE THE VOTER DOES NOT MARK HIS OWN BALLOT-PAPER.

When the polling day happens to be Saturday, Jews usually vote after their Sabbath is over at sunset (six o'clock). But it may happen that for one reason or another it is not convenient to wait till then. In such a case, should a Jew have religious scruples about breaking the day of rest, the presiding officer of the polling-station has power to mark the Jewish voter's paper as directed. This, for his own protection, he usually does with the two personation agents as witnesses. All officials on duty in the polling-station are sworn to secrecy the day before the election. In Manchester there are a large number of foreign Jews.

NOTABLE VICTORIES IN THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN.



MR. W. A. MOUNT
(Berkshire, Newbury). Changed Radical majority of 497 into 2158 Unionist.



MR. E. ROYDS
(Lincoln, Sleaford). Changed a Radical majority of 293 into 1205 Unionist.



MR. G. J. SANDYS
(Somerset, Wells). Changed a Radical majority of 385 into 1796 Unionist.

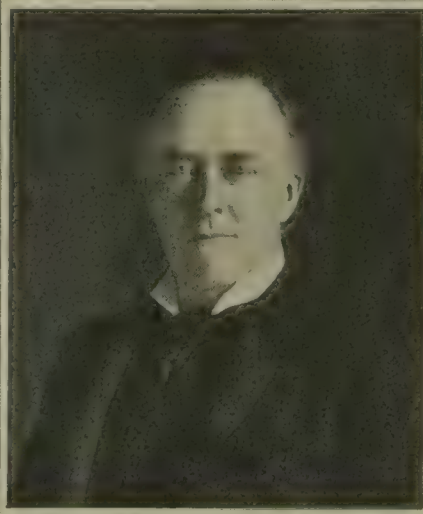


MR. RAYMOND GREENE
(Hackney, North). Changed Radical majority of 224 into 847 Unionist.

HELD BY THE IRISH.

AN exciting but brief existence is likely to be the fate of the new Parliament. The position at St. Stephen's will probably prove as complicated as it was after Peel broke up the Conservative party by the repeal of the corn laws. There was then much manœuvring by groups and parties, but after Lord John Russell's defeat Lord Derby was enabled to hold office in 1852 through the forbearance of Whigs and Peelites; and subsequently Lord Aberdeen's Coalition Government lived fully two years, although its British supporters were only a minority of the House of Commons.

When the new House meets on February 15 neither of the historic parties will have a majority of its own. The Irish Nationalists will hold the balance. A new element has been introduced into Parliamentary calculations by the creation of the Labour party, but in the immediate future it will act with the Liberals. It is with regard to the attitude of the Irish that curiosity exists. They may destroy any Government, whether Liberal or Conservative, in the new Parliament.



SIR C. A. CRIPPS, K.C.
(Bucks, Wycombe). Changed a Radical majority of 1213 into 2536 Unionist.

FORMER COALITIONS.

THERE is interesting experience of Irish power. In 1835, Melbourne came into office dependent on the O'Connell contingent, and stayed in for six years. Mr. Gladstone's second strong Government was destroyed by a combination of Conservatives and Nationalists, but subsequently the Irish became his staunch friends. In the Parliament elected at the end of 1885 the Liberals formed one half of the House, but were not all favourable to Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, and the Nationalists enabled him to take office. On the other hand, in the Parliament of 1886, when no single party possessed an independent majority, the Liberal Unionists propped up the Conservatives for six years.

The case of 1892 is specially noteworthy. In the Parliament elected that year the Liberals and the Nationalists had a joint majority of only forty; but on account of Mr. Gladstone's services to Home Rule the Irish gave enthusiastic support to his Government. They assisted also to keep Lord Rosebery in power until his Administration was blown up by the cordite motion.



THE HON. W. RICK
(Brighton). With Capt. Tryon, converted Radical majority of 817 into 4119 Unionist.



COLONEL A. H. HEATH
(Staffordshire, Leek). Changed Radical majority of 1474 into 10 Unionist.



LORD HENRY BENTINCK
(Nottingham, South). Changed a Labour majority of 800 into 384 Unionist.



MR. S. J. G. HOARE
(Chelsea). Turned Radical majority of 629 into 1562 Unionist.



THE HON. E. WOOD
(Yorks, Ripon). Changed a Radical majority of 313 into 1244 Unionist.

PERPLEXING PROBLEMS.

WHAT will happen in the new Parliament? At the time of writing it is assumed that Mr. Asquith and his colleagues will reappear on the Treasury Bench, although communications with the King on the veto of the Lords may lead to a new crisis. Liberals believe that if Mr. Asquith tries to go on, the Irish, although objecting to portions of the Finance Bill, will acquiesce in its being passed. With their aid the Liberals could remain more or less comfortably on the right of the Speaker.

On the other hand, what will happen if Mr. Asquith fails to receive the guarantee without which he said he would not remain in office? If the Irish thought he was powerless to carry out his policy they might vote against the Budget. If, in any event, he resigned, Mr. Balfour would be sent for. Mr. Balfour, however, could not remain in office without an independent majority. Would Mr. Asquith then be recalled on his own terms? Or would a truce be arranged with the one statesman or the other at the head of affairs until another election could be held in the summer or autumn? This is what Unionists might prefer, but Liberals insist on their Budget, and on no compromise with regard to the Peers. Somehow the King's Government must be carried on and a prolonged deadlock avoided.



MR. H. J. GLANVILLE
(Bermondsey). Changed a Unionist majority of 957 at bye-election into 923 Radical.



MR. H. S. FOSTER
(Suffolk, Lowestoft). Changed Radical majority of 1605 into 10 Unionist.



MR. R. A. SANDERS
(Somerset, Bridgwater). Changed a Radical majority of 17 into a 1679 Unionist.



MR. F. OGDEN
(Yorks, Pudsey). Changed Unionist majority at bye-election of 113 into 1424 Radical.

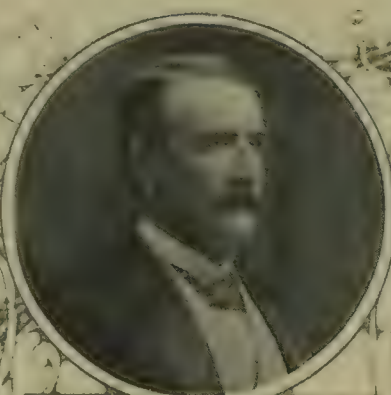
We give on this page portraits of some newly elected members of Parliament who have achieved notable electoral victories, with very large turn-overs. The short articles which accompany the illustrations give some forecasts as to what is likely to take place in the coming Parliament.

Photographs by London News Agency, Elliott and Fry, Russell, and Barratt.

MEMBERS WHO EFFECTED GREAT TURN-OVERS.



MR. J. K. FOSTER
(Coventry). Converted a Radical majority of 1022 into 216 Unionist.



MR. G. STEWART
(Cheshire, Wirral). Changed Radical majority of 1701 into 1447 Unionist.



MR. G. C. H. WHIFLER
(Kent, Faversham). Changed a Radical majority of 1834 into 2044 Unionist.



MR. J. L. BAIRD
(Warwick, Rugby). Changed a Radical majority of 2241 into 1284 Unionist.

"VERIFY YOUR FIGURES."

THIS principle did not prevent a recount at Wandsworth, nor prevent a Socialist candidate from declaring that a Liberal candidate had credit for hundreds of votes recorded for him (the Socialist). Naturally the close finish most frequently brings the recount, as for example in the Wolverhampton bye-election of 1908. The result there was left unaffected by the final scrutiny, but at Cirencester, seventeen years ago, a second count caused a supposed majority of two to disappear and a tie to result. The record in close voting belongs, however, indisputably to Knaresborough, whose three candidates, half a century ago, so equally shared the affections of the electorate that all three had exactly the same number of votes. The consolation of a recount was denied Sir Gilbert Greenall's father, who lost his seat through a mistake in simple addition by the mayor's clerk. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's suffrage, recorded by proxy at Oxford University in favour of Sir John Gorst, at one time threatened trouble in a like direction.



LORD ALWYNE COMPTON
(Middlesex, Brentford). Changed a Radical majority of 453 into 3656 Unionist.

THE CHANCELLOR'S ORDEAL.

EXCELLENT as are the arrangements for the counting of votes, it is inevitable that accidents should occasionally happen. A few years ago there was a hue-and-cry in the streets of Newcastle-on-Tyne for flying voting papers. A runaway horse had overturned a cab, smashed a ballot box, and sent its contents whirling. Even much stranger still was the initial experience of Mr. Lloyd-George. A young and relatively unknown solicitor, his chances had apparently not been highly considered, and no one was surprised when the figures showed him as at the bottom of the poll for a seat, the Carnarvon Boroughs, which had been consistently Conservative. His friends gathered round to commiserate and bid him hope for brighter fortune at a future date. But, just in the nick of time one of his supporters espied a small packet of votes under one of the boxes. And in that packet were votes enough to convert his minority into a majority. But for that eleventh-hour find, probably Westminster had never known the Chancellor upon whose Budget the present election has been fought.



MR. J. H. M. KIRKWOOD
(Essex, Ilford). Changed Radical majority of 2060 into 1911 Unionist.



CAPT. J. R. P. NEWMAN
(Middlesex, Enfield). Changed a Radical majority of 2116 into 1242 Unionist.



COLONEL D. J. PROBY
(Essex, Saffron Walden). Changed a Radical majority of 1268 into 272 Unionist.



COLONEL CHALONER
(Liverpool, Abercromby). Changed a Radical majority of 199 into 526 Unionist.



CAPT. J. A. MORRISON
(Nottingham, East). Changed a Radical majority of 1719 into 152 Unionist.

DIGNITY AND IMPUDENCE.

THE last election and the present have shown afresh the unwisdom of prophecy. Huge majorities in 1906 were converted into minorities as large, and the like has happened again this time. No fewer than 208 members went to the House in 1906 rejoicing with four-figure majorities. Of these, two Liberals, Messrs. Bethell (Romford) and Shackleton (Clitheroe), had respectively 8855 and 8207 votes to spare. Those figures, however, astounding as they were, were not permitted to constitute a record. The high-water mark was reached at the election proper in the City of London by Sir Edward Clarke and Mr. Vicary Gibbs, who led their opponents by 10,706 and 10,306 respectively. But London proved able to go still better when Mr. Balfour, unsuccessful in Manchester, appealed for support in the stead of Mr. Gibbs, who resigned in his favour. The ex-Premier eclipsed all records even for the Liberals' miraculous year, by getting a Conservative majority of 11,340; figures which should be good enough to stand for a generation. Yet the landslide year was not lacking in small majorities. Appleby's Liberal member had only three votes to spare; Montgomery returned a Liberal by seventeen; Mid-Norfolk by twenty-seven; Leominster by twenty-eight; and South St. Pancras by sixty-one. On the Conservative side St. Andrews, London University, and Darwen each yielded majorities of less than thirty.



MR. R. GWYNNE
(Sussex, Eastbourne). Changed a Radical majority of 639 into 2304 Unionist.



DR. ALFRED HILLIER
(Hertford, Hitchin). Changed a Radical majority of 76 into 1884 Unionist.



MR. A. V. HAMBRØ
(South Dorset). Changed a Radical majority of 644 into 1472 Unionist.



MAJOR A. J. SYKES
(Cheshire, Knutsford). Changed a Radical majority of 700 into 1115 Unionist.

In the constituencies of whose newly elected members we give portraits on this page, occurred remarkable turn-overs of votes from one party to the other. The accompanying paragraphs give some interesting curiosities both of present and of past elections

Photographs by Russell, Elliott and Fry, and the London News Agency.

At the Sign



The Bishop of Exeter was attacked by the mob and dragged from the north door of



of St. Paul's



old St. Paul's to Cheapside, where he was proclaimed a traitor and beheaded. 1327.

MR. SIDNEY WEBB,

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb's new book (appearing through Messrs. Longman) contains an analysis of the reports of the recent Poor Law Commission.

ANDREW LANG ON CLERK SAUNDERS AND FAIR MARGARET.

THE lovers in our picture this week are Clerk Saunders and fair Margaret. Though the story has been familiar to me from childhood, I do not feel certain that their names will be familiar to readers who were not brought up in the ballads of the Scottish Border, Sir Walter Scott's "Border Minstrelsy."

The ballad of "Clerk Saunders" is one of the best of the romantic and non-historical lays in that collection. Scott says that his version is a combination of one in the manuscripts of Herd, an earlier collector, and of another and shorter text in the same manuscript, while the last three verses "have been recovered since the first edition" of the Minstrelsy appeared.

The ballad falls into two parts. The first tells the tragic story; the second, as Scott says, greatly resembles another ballad, "There came a ghost to Margaret's

sin true love to twain"; the sixth, "It were shame to slay a sleeping man." But the seventh said never a word, but stabbed the Clerk to the heart. Clerk Saunders he started, and Margaret she turned Into his arms as asleep she lay; And sad and silent was the night That was atween them twae.

MRS. SIDNEY WEBB,

Who has collaborated with her husband in a new book on the Policy of Parliament and the Local Government Board since 1834.

With day came the father and the truth to Margaret—

"Comfort weel your seven sons,
For comforted will I never be;
I ween 'twas neither lover nor knave
Was in the bower last night wi' me."

Possibly this was the last word of the original ballad; possibly the rest was silence. But there is a sequel which I cannot think out of place to this tale of "an hour of dear-bought love." The spirit of the Clerk stands at Margaret's "shot-window"—one of those narrow windows, narrow to escape arrows from without, which we see in old Border peel-towers. The spirit cannot rest till Margaret returns his "faith and troth."

But in Margaret love is more strong than death and fear of the dead—

"Your faith and troth sall ye never get,
Nor our true love sall never twin,
Until ye come within my bower,
And kiss me cheek and chin."



FROM THE BARBERINI COLLECTION: A BRONZE "CISTA," WITH RELIEFS AND CARVINGS.

The Barberini Collection has been purchased by the Italian Government for the National Museum of the Villa Giulia at Rome.

door." We receive no information as to who Clerk Saunders was! His name is most unfortunate and unpoetical. Saunders is a form, like Sandy, of Alexander, a good old Scots family name. The term "clerk" does not imply that Saunders was in holy orders; he was betrothed to Margaret, which a priest could not be! Probably he was a learned and poor young gentleman; his marriage with Margaret was delayed—

And sad and heavy was the love
That fell this twa between.

Saunders (I do wish he had a better name) persuaded Margaret to admit him to her bower under cloud of night, and it appears that the bower was, as in the ancient Scandinavian original of the word, a separate room with a door opening on the yard or garden, for the Clerk does not seem to have had any difficulty in getting into the house, and he entered by the door, not the window.

It was about the midnight hour,
When they asleep were laid

that—

In and came her seven brothers,
Wi' torches burning bright.
They said, "We hae but ae sister,
And behold her with a knight!"

The first brother said that he would slay the Clerk; the next, "His faither hae nae mair than he"; the third, "I wot that they are lovers dear"; the fourth, "They had been in love this many a year"; the fifth, "It were great



THE ANTIQUITY OF THE LOOKING-GLASS: ITALIAN MIRROR-HANDLES OF THE SEVENTH CENTURY B.C. These carved ivory mirror-handles, in shape like a fore-arm with bracelets, were found in an ancient burial-ground at Praeneste, near Rome.

ITALIAN ART 2500 YEARS AGO: BRONZES AND IVORIES FROM ANCIENT PRAENESTE IN THE BARBERINI COLLECTION AT ROME.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY PROFESSOR F. HALBHERR.



ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF EARLY ITALIAN ART: A CARVED BRONZE "CISTA" FROM PRAENESTE.

The objects illustrated on this page were found in a rich family tomb at Praeneste, and are considered to date from the seventh century B.C.



FROM A TOMB EXCAVATED AT ANCIENT PRAENESTE: A CARVED BRONZE "CISTA."

The Barberini Collection consists of gold, bronze, and ivory objects from excavations at Praeneste, an ancient city not far from Rome.

"My mouth it is full cold, Margaret.
It has the smell now of the ground,
And if I kiss thy comely mouth,
Thy days of life will not be lang.

"Oh, cocks are crowing a merry midnight.
I wot the wildfowl are boding day.
Give me my faith and troth again,
And let me fare on my way."

Then she has ta'en a crystal wand,
And she has stroken her troth thereon.
She has given it him out at the shot-window,
Wi' mony a sad sigh and heavy groan.

But she had not ceased to love and hope—

She climbed the wall and followed him,
Until she came to the green forest,
And there she lost the sight of him.

But at the grave this strange oaristys is renewed—

"Is there ony room at your head, Saunders,
Is there ony room at your feet,
Or ony room at your side, Saunders,
Where fain fain I would sleep?"

But it may not be, and the dead Clerk's last words are—

"And fair Marg'ret, and rare Marg'ret,
And Marg'ret o' veritie,
If e'er ye love another man,
Ne'er love him as ye did me."

Amor immortalis, it comes to no man or woman but once.

GREAT LOVE-STORIES: No. VI.—CLERK SAUNDERS AND FAIR MARGARET.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. C. WILMSHURST.



FAIR MARGARET AT THE GRAVE OF CLERK SAUNDERS.

"But plait a wand o' bonnie birk,
And lay it on my breast;

And shed a tear upon my grave,
And wish my saul gude rest."

—From the ballad "Clerk Saunders" in Scott's "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border."

(SEE "AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S.")

THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH AT THE NORTH POLE: THE STARS AND STRIPES AT THE APEX OF THE EARTH.

A KODAK PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY COMMANDER PEARY ON APRIL 6, 1909, THE DAY OF HIS ARRIVAL AT THE NORTH POLE.



"THE SILENT GUARDIAN OF THE EARTH'S REMOTEST PLACE": THE GOAL FOR WHICH MANY VALIANT MEN HAVE STRIVEN AND FAILED.

We gave some time ago what purported to be the first photograph ever taken at the North Pole, by Dr. Cook; but in view of the doubts cast upon that explorer's work, we think we may safely say that the photograph by Commander Peary which we now give is the first photograph taken at the North Pole to which no exception can be taken. In the February number of "Nash's Magazine," by arrangement with which we are able to reproduce this unique photograph, and also, on another page, the facsimile of Mr. Roosevelt's stirring letter of congratulation, Commander Peary tells the story of his sensations on at length attaining the goal of his lifelong efforts. "We arrived at 90° North at ten o'clock in the morning of April 6, and we left there about four o'clock in the afternoon of April 7. Only by our watches, of course, could we distinguish the morning from the afternoon, as the sun at that point swings round and round the heavens at a certain altitude, and it is always

daylight at that season of the year. During those thirty hours at the Pole I made the necessary observations for position, went some ten miles beyond my camp, and some eight miles to the right of it, planted my flag, deposited my records, took photographs, studied the horizon through my telescope for possible land, and sought for a suitable place to make a sounding. . . . If it were possible for a man to arrive at 90° North latitude without being utterly exhausted, body and brain, a series of unique sensations and thoughts would no doubt be recorded; but the attainment of the Pole was the culmination of days and weeks of forced marches, physical discomfort, insufficient sleep, and racking anxiety. There is a wise provision of Nature that the human consciousness can grasp only such degrees of intense feeling as the brain can endure; and the silent guardian of the earth's remotest place will accept no man as a guest until he has been tried and tested by the severest ordeals."

(Published by Arrangement with "Nash's Magazine.")

MEN AND ANIMALS WHO HELPED PEARY TO REACH THE NORTH POLE, AND ILLUSTRATIONS INCIDENTAL TO THE EXPEDITION.



1. THE TRAGEDY OF THE EXPEDITION: PROFESSOR ROSS G. MARVIN, WHO WAS DROWNED IN A LEAD.

2. THE PEARY CARIBOU: A SPECIES NEW TO SCIENCE DISCOVERED BY COMMANDER PEARY IN 1906.

3. A GREAT ATHLETE ON PEARY'S EXPEDITION: MR. G. BORUP.

4. GAME OF THE POLAR COASTS: A GOOD BAG OF ARCTIC HARES AT WHALE SOUND.

5. LUCKY DOGS: PEARY'S ESKIMO DOGS THAT HAVE ACTUALLY BEEN TO THE NORTH POLE.

6. "AS A TRIBUTE TO A BRAVE MAN": THE GRAVE OF SONNTAG, ROUND WHICH PEARY REPLACED THE STONES.

7. THE "MOST VALUABLE OF ALL": "CAPTAIN BOB" BARTLETT, WHO GOT NEARER THE NORTH POLE THAN ANY WHITE MAN BUT PEARY HIMSELF.

8. WAITING FOR PEARY'S RETURN FROM THE POLE: THE "ROOSEVELT" IN THE ICE.

Of the men and animals who helped him to reach the Pole, Commander Peary writes in the warmest terms. "I was extremely fortunate," he says, "in the 'personnel' of this last and successful expedition. . . . First and most valuable of all was Bartlett, master of the 'Roosevelt.' . . . Robert A. Bartlett—'Captain Bob,' as we affectionately call him—comes from a family of hardy Newfoundland navigators." Commander Peary also writes with much feeling of the graves of former seekers of the Pole which he passed on the way. "The first time I saw the graves of the whalers on Duck Island, I sat there in the Arctic sunlight looking at those headboards, dazed with a realisation of what they meant. When I first saw Sonntag's grave, at Etah, I carefully replaced the stones around it, as a tribute to a brave man." We give also on this page a photograph of the new species of Caribou discovered by Commander Peary on a previous expedition.

Published by Arrangement with "Nash's Magazine."

THE VOYAGE THAT SOLVED THE MYSTERY OF CENTURIES.



A RECORD OF A FAMOUS VOYAGE: THE DECK OF THE "ROOSEVELT" ON ITS VOYAGE TOWARDS THE NORTH POLE.

"From the berth beside the recreation pier at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street, New York City, the 'Roosevelt' steamed North on the last expedition, about one o'clock in the afternoon of July 6th, 1908." In these words Commander Peary describes the start of his memorable voyage. On the way the ship called at Oyster Bay, Long Island; and Mr. Roosevelt, after entertaining the Peary party to a farewell lunch, came on board the vessel that was named after himself. "The President," writes Commander Peary, "inspected every part of the ship . . . and even made the acquaintance of my Eskimo dogs, 'North Star' and the others, which had been brought down from one of my islands in Casco Bay, on the coast of Maine."—(Published by Arrangement with "Nash's Magazine.")

Literature

Illuminator

"Romantic Corsica."

Corsica presents few attractions, though it enjoys in parts a beautiful climate, and is no more than thirty hours' journey from London. Britons look upon it as an island sacred to the vendetta and to brigands: some are heard to declare that the greatest brigand the modern world has seen was born in the Rue St. Charles, in Ajaccio, on Aug. 15, 1769, the house being known to-day as La Casa Bonaparte. It has been left to Mr. George Renwick to write and Mr. Fisher Unwin to publish a volume called "Romantic Corsica," which should serve firmly to establish Napoleon's birthplace in the favour of tourists of all nations. Mr. Renwick writes with an enthusiasm that goes far to atone for the incessant use of the first personal pronoun, and his handsome volume is enriched by a collection of delightful photographs, while its value is increased by the addition of a chapter on climbing in Corsica by Mr. T. G. Ouston. But for the fear of brigands many people who travel far afield in search of winter sunshine would go to Corsica. Mr. Renwick's volume will disarm their fears—there are no brigands in the popular sense of the term. Hence forward the visitor can revel in the exquisite perfume of the *maquis*, for which Corsica is famous, and remember how Napoleon, in his exile at St. Helena, said, "With my eyes shut I would know Corsica by its perfume." The scent, by the way, is the produce of certain shrubs and trees that grow together in almost tropical profusion—cistus,



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
MR. PERCY FITZGERALD.
Whose Biography of Samuel Foote is appearing through Messrs. Chatto and Windus.



Photo, Thomson.
THE DUKE OF BEDFORD,
Who is issuing a Penny Pamphlet entitled "Our Home Army in 1909 and 1913."

Bookbinder

the Peninsula, 1808-1812" (John Murray). William Warre was

sent to study at Bonn. He ran away, followed the Austrians, fell into the hands of the French, and narrowly escaped hanging as a non-combatant. When he was nineteen he received his commission in the 52nd Light Infantry, and in 1808 went to Portugal as A.D.C. to General Ferguson. He took part in Sir John Moore's retreat. His letters, however, on this incident are disappointing: a few bare facts, and nothing more. He held that it was impossible to help Portugal, and that the English had been infamously deceived about the country—

The people are willing . . . but we have not seen . . . a symptom of organisation or till lately, even a Recruit. Nothing can be more really despicable than their army, and in want of everything; though in abundance.

Of the arrival at Corunna, he writes—

We were very weak, just enough to man the works and dreaded an assault, the boats being able to take only 500 at a time, and weather very bad. However we not only got ourselves but most of the wounded in safety, though all most overcome with fatigue.

General Warre, like Miles Standish, was, it will be seen, more of a fighter than a writer, but his letters are full of pleasant human touches, and prove that even in war-time one cannot be thinking of the war all day. At one house where he was quartered he found—



THE SCENE OF A NAPOLEONIC LEGEND: NAPOLEON'S GROTTO AT AJACCIO.

"This grotto is a curious cluster of huge rocks, a conspicuous landmark in a beautiful vista of olive trees and pines, and derives its name from the tradition that Napoleon, when a boy, was in the habit of going there for meditation and study."

IN NAPOLEON'S ISLE: SCENES IN ROMANTIC CORSICA.

By George Renwick. Illustrated by T. G. Ouston. London: Fisher Unwin.



THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE GREAT CORSICAN: THE ROOM IN WHICH NAPOLEON WAS BORN.

The lady in charge of the house "points out the room in which Napoleon was born [on August 15, 1769] with its small bed from which the great Emperor first saw the light of day."

lentiscus, arbutus, myrtle, heath rosemary, juniper, and wild olive. Those who like old-time relics should visit Corsica, if only to search either in the Convent Church of St. Catherine or St. Sisco, for some that are popularly supposed to be there. They include part of the clay from which Adam was made, almonds from the garden of Eden, Aaron's rod, and manna from the desert. Thrice happy Corsica! It is only fair to say that Mr. Renwick did not succeed in seeing them for himself: he was told they were not shown to ordinary tourists. But he saw a great deal, and his narrative, whether it be historical or descriptive, is always readable.

"Letters from the Peninsula, 1808-1812." After the lapse of a century, Dr. Warre has

opened and edited a packet of letters, written by his uncle, Lieutenant-General Sir William Warre, from the Peninsula. The letters reflect the life and opinions of a Staff Officer who was engaged chiefly in the organisation of the Portuguese Army. General Warre began life in business, but he wished to be a soldier, and he came to his desire through a practical



A ROMANTIC SPOT IN CALVI, THE SUPPOSED BIRTHPLACE OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

"So this little forgotten isle, not content with having given to history a world-conqueror, claims a world-finder! And standing before this little ruin one is almost convinced that it must be true that here the great mariner had his first long, young gaze on the sea."

mischievous clerk, who was closing the day's letters, sealed the ribbon down with the great seal of the firm, and fled. To this prank we owe "Letters from

that they were written without thought of publication. Dr. Warre's historical notes give point and connection to the letters.



THE HOME OF NAPOLEON AT AJACCIO: LA CASA BONAPARTE.

"In a narrow ruelle, the Rue St. Charles, stands La Casa Bonaparte. . . . To-day the casa belongs to the Empress Eugénie. . . . It is strange to think that this quiet, narrow, rough ruelle heard 'the clatter of his little feet.'"

7 or 8 grown-up young ladies *des grands du Village*, the most affected stupid misses I ever met with in any barbarous country. They never were three miles from home, and ape notwithstanding from hearsay what they fancy great people should do. . . . I am not, however, quite safe from the attacks of a maiden aunt of 30 to 40 with little cat's eyes and bad teeth. I think she will find me bomb-proof to her kind looks and sighs.

The English officers actually taught the company to wash oftener than on Sunday morning! This is surely the greatest unrecorded victory of the campaign. At the passage of the Douro, the Siege of Badajos, Salamanca, Vimiero, and Ciudad Rodrigo General Warre was present. At Salamanca he carried his wounded chief, Beresford, into the town and nursed him through his illness. His narratives, although never very graphic or stirring, have a peculiar personal interest, all the more valuable that they were written without thought of publication. Dr. Warre's historical notes give point and connection to the letters.

ORIGINS OF THE ENGLISH STAGE—No. III.:

A MYSTERY-PLAY OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.



A PLAY IN THE MARKET PLACE: THE "KISS OF JUDAS" ON THE MEDIÆVAL STAGE.

A mystery-play in the fourteenth century represented scenes in the life of Our Lord, and was played on a stage erected in the market-place of cathedral towns at the time of some of the great Church Festivals, notably Easter and Whit Sunday. The scenery and the properties used were of a type common to the mystery-plays. On a stage semicircular in form were roughly represented the Temple and the different towns or palaces mentioned in the New Testament. Above this was another stage representing Heaven, on which the Pater Cælestis sat, enthroned and surrounded by his angels. As a contrast, to one side of the part given up to this enacting of the earthly tragedy of Our Lord's life, was a great canvas painting of ghastly wide-opened jaws, which was intended to give the impression of the Mouth of Hell. Within this fearful cavern could be seen the devils tormenting the damned souls, and by mechanical contrivances awful groans were emitted and smoke and flames were seen. It is a curious feature of these performances that the comic relief was provided by the demons, who occasionally stepped out of the "mouth" to make some merry jest and then returned to the renewed torture of their unfortunate victims.—[DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER.]

A THING OF PORTENT: THE COMET OF 1910, ITS PATH, AND SOME OF ITS DISTINGUISHED OBSERVERS.



1. THE NEW COMET AS SEEN THROUGH THE TELESCOPE AT CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY BY OUR ARTIST.
2. SIR ROBERT BALL, THE FAMOUS ASTRONOMER, ON THE LOOK-OUT FOR THE COMET.

3. THE EXTRAORDINARILY SHAPED SHEEPSHANKS TELESCOPE WHICH WAS ONE OF THE FIRST TO DISCOVER THE NEW COMET.
4. MR. W. MANNING WATCHING THE COMET THROUGH PROFESSOR NEWALL'S TELESCOPE.
5. THE PATH OF THE COMET ON JANUARY 17, 19, 20, 21, AND 22.

The new comet, which was clearly seen last Saturday evening with the naked eye at Cambridge Observatory and other places in Great Britain, and which has also been seen at places so far away as Africa and Turkey, is creating an immense sensation all over the globe. Daylight comets are very rare, and very few are mentioned in history. The new marvel was first discovered at Johannesburg three weeks ago, and its progress has since been watched by huge crowds in Turkey, Egypt, Malta, France, and other places. Asiatics, amongst whom a comet is a thing of portent, are always greatly agitated over the appearance of a comet of this kind. It has been photographed at Dublin and Oxford, and the general interest in its movements seems inclined to eclipse totally the fame of Halley's Comet, and, indeed, of any astronomical event of recent years.

THE RIVAL OF HALLEY'S COMET: THE NEW DAYLIGHT COMET.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT CAMBRIDGE.



New Observatory, Cambridge. Sheepshanks Observatory, Cambridge. Newall Observatory, Cambridge University.

AN ASTRONOMICAL SENSATION: DRAKE'S COMET AS SEEN AT CAMBRIDGE.

Astronomers are agog with excitement over the new daylight comet which has been clearly seen at Cambridge and other places in this country. The comet is to be found slightly above an imaginary line drawn from the sun when dipping the horizon, and the planet Venus. During the time the comet was visible no stars were to be seen. Last Saturday, after a lovely sunset, the comet was seen in the after-glow between Venus and the horizon. Its enormous tail consists really of two large claws. It is moving at a very great rate; but it is stated by the astronomers that it will probably be seen for some time to come, and that it will become brighter and clearer to the naked eye. Venus is seen on the left of the comet, with the latter closer to the horizon on the right. In the above picture the dome of the new observatory at Cambridge is shown on the extreme left, whilst nearer towards the centre of the picture is the Sheepshanks Observatory, where Mr. Hinks makes his observations; and the domes of the Newall Observatory of Cambridge University appear on the extreme right.

ART, MUSIC,

& THE DRAMA



MISS MABILIA DANIELL.

Who is to create the part of Cleopatra in Mr. Rider Haggard's play of that name at the Strand Theatre, and also play Marie de l'Orme in Bulwer Lytton's "Richelieu."

tion at Obach's. Even without Mr. Gordon Craig, who must be too delightedly busy making plans for his open-air theatre in Florence to think of making drawings for Bond Street; without Mr. Orpen, perhaps deep in a spring picture for Burlington House; and without Mr. Rothenstein and Mr. Ricketts, the Society musters a collection of prints and drawings of extraordinary merit. M. Alphonse Legros, whom English draughtsmen never tire of calling Master, contributes etchings and drawings that prove he never tires of being masterly, though they may also strengthen the impression that he has added monotony to the melancholy of his subjects. The ranks of wind-swept trees, the curving streams, the stony road and field, and the peasant, bowed towards the dust of which, the artist

ART NOTES.

THE Society of Twelve, now bravely swelled to a membership of sixteen, is holding its sixth exhibition at Obach's. Even without Mr. Gordon Craig, who must be too delightedly busy making plans for his open-air theatre in Florence to think of making drawings for Bond Street; without Mr. Orpen, perhaps deep in a spring picture for Burlington House; and without Mr. Rothenstein and Mr. Ricketts, the Society musters a collection of prints and drawings of extraordinary merit. M. Alphonse Legros, whom English draughtsmen never tire of calling Master, contributes etchings and drawings that prove he never tires of being masterly, though they may also strengthen the impression that he has added monotony to the melancholy of his subjects. The ranks of wind-swept trees, the curving streams, the stony road and field, and the peasant, bowed towards the dust of which, the artist

would remind us, he is soon to form a part, are the same in M. Legros' work to-day as they were a quarter of a century ago. M. Legros is a master, but, unlike other masters, who are all their lives the children of progress and process, in that he is at a standstill.



MISS MARGARET HALSTAN

As Viola in "Twelfth Night," which is to run at Manchester for fourteen weeks.

followed outline of a girl's profile, while a study of figures, in gold point, is a good example of his latest, and least dependent, method. But if Mr. Strang is resolved to break the bonds in which he has done so much good work, Mr. Charles Shannon, another member of the Society, is fixedly content with those he has fashioned for himself. He never falters; his means of expression, whether on the stone or on canvas, have grown up about him until, from being artificial, they have become entirely natural. It would be as difficult for him to make a drawing that would not be immediately recognised as a "Charles Shannon," as it would have been for Rossetti to paint like Richard Wilson.

"If you take Michelangelo and Raphael seriously, you are lost," was a remark wise enough when made by Boucher for Fragonard's benefit. But Mr. Ernst Cole, the latest recruit to the Society of Twelve, can and does take both these masters seriously, so seriously, indeed, that his chalk drawings have an importance beyond that belonging to the work of the legion of idle imitators. The tumult, rush, and weight of Michelangelo's rough designs are rediscovered and republished. Few draughtsmen have been able to mimic the muscles of the Sistine Chapel without becoming absurd, but Mr. Cole is most impressive when he draws nearest to that mark. In one study the heroic back of his model is partitioned off into ranges of rippling sinews, so that it is in itself as complicated as the whole flight of putti that sweep across the same page. Mr. Cole's method is

too elaborate and ponderous for portraiture; his studies of heads would be more valuable if they were more simple.

The four drawings by Mr. Augustus John are similar in mood and method to the magnificent series lately reviewed at the Chenil Gallery



Photo. Kami, araya, Tokio.

JAPANESE ACTORS IN AN IBSEN PLAY: A SCENE FROM "JOHN GABRIEL BORKMAN."

Ibsen's play, "John Gabriel Borkman," was recently given at the Liberty Theatre, Tokio, by a Japanese company. This scene is from the second act, and shows Sadanji Ichikawa as Borkman and Sasho as Vilhelm Feldt.

exhibition. Mr. George Clausen contributes six delightful drawings: the "Study of a Gleaner" pictures the Lady Poverty, not of Umbria, but of Sussex; and in "The Head of a Child" we see another model for that figure of the Franciscan legend. Mr. Clausen, realist though he be, has rediscovered the mystery and sweetness of the field-world, and he is never at a loss for miracles if only he may work in a barn and see the light. E. M.



Photo. Guttenberg, Manchester.

MR. HARVEY BRABAN AS DUKE ORSINO, AND MISS MARGARET HALSTAN AS VIOLA, IN "TWELFTH NIGHT," AT MANCHESTER.

MUSIC.

WHEN a well-established choral society contrives to give its patrons an evening that is not devoted to "The Messiah," "Elijah," or "The Dream of Gerontius," the occasion is one for gratitude and congratulation. The Royal Choral Society gave us the "Faust" of Berlioz last week, with Ben Davies, Mr. Henschel, Miss Perceval Allen, and Mr. Bertram Mills in the chief solo parts. The first-named did best: both Mr. Davies, as Faust, and Mr. Henschel, as Mephistopheles, sang with great beauty of tone and a complete understanding of the message they had to deliver. But the choir did not seem at home with the music: they did not attack it with the confidence necessary to make their music sound like a spontaneous utterance; there were times when their delivery was merely monotonous when it should have been impassioned, and the tunefulness sometimes fell short of perfection.

Berlioz was at his best when he wrote "Faust," and it would be a good thing if his work could be heard more often, in place of some of the work that is done to death by choral societies. Such a change would doubtless come as a great shock to the public for a little while, but we are honestly of the opinion that it would survive the shock.

"Elektra" has now been given at the Manhattan Opera House under the management of Mr. Oscar Hammerstein, so that New York is slightly in advance of London. It has been stated that each performance of the "Elektra" at Covent Garden next month will cost twelve hundred pounds more than many of the productions at the same house in grand season. London's debt to Mr. Thomas Beecham is greater than we knew, and this expenditure is the more daring, inasmuch as a thousand-pound house is considered satisfactory, though not brilliant, in the spring, when most of the expensive seats in the house have been subscribed for. The omission of "Salome" from the programme continues to call down upon the Lord Chamberlain a stream of well-merited criticism. It is pointed out that, apart from the permission granted in the case of "Samson et Dalila" last year, Massenet's "Hérodiade" was given a few seasons ago, and this deals with the same subject as Strauss chose. The free permission given by the authorities for "Salomé dances" to be given in all the music-halls by various undraped ladies of greater or less vulgarity makes the rejection of a great and serious work still more ridiculous.

Signor Leoncavallo has been so long overshadowed by his flourishing compatriot Puccini that his many admirers will be pleased to hear of the complete success of his new opera, "Malbruk," produced last week at the "Nazionale" in Rome. The story has much humour, and the composer has invested it with a notable score that includes some very delightful numbers, so delightful, indeed, that the critical Roman audience insisted upon several encores, and the curtain did not fall till midnight had passed.



Photo. Guttenberg, Manchester.

MR. ARTHUR GRENVILLE

As Malvolio in Mr. R. Flanagan's fifteenth revival of "Twelfth Night," at Manchester.

THE POET ABOUT WHOM ALL PARIS IS TALKING.



1. MADAME SIMONE LE BARY (THE PHEASANT). 2. M. COQUELIN (THE DOG). 3. M. GALIPAUX (THE BLACKBIRD). 4. M. ROSEMBERG (THE COCK—ON TOUR). 5. M. CHABERT (THE CAT).
6. Mlle. A. LERICHE (THE GUINEA FOWL). 7. M. DORIVAL (THE SCREECH-OWL—IN PARIS, AND THE COCK—ON TOUR).

A DREAM OF THE PAST AND PRESENT: THE AUTHOR OF "CHANTECLER," M. ROSTAND, WITH ALL THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS IN HIS BEST-KNOWN PLAYS.

The central part of our Illustration represents a possible dream which may have come to M. Edmond Rostand, the famous French poet and dramatist, whose long-expected farmyard play, "Chantecler," is at length to be produced. The dream consists of the principal characters in his best-known plays. Reading from the left-hand top corner round to the right, the figures are l'Aiglon, Percinet (from "Les Romanesques"), Cyrano, la Samaritaine, Sylvette, Flambeau, Roxane and Melissinde (from "La Princesse Lointaine"). Round the border we have placed portraits of the players who are taking the chief parts in "Chantecler," and whose names are given above.

Photographs by Dornac, Reutlinger, Boyer, Mairat, and Others.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

THE matchless Riviera, known only at one time to those suffering from lung affections on account of its mild climate and warm sun, has undergone many changes within the last quarter of a century. The flowing tide of visitors has gradually relegated those who sought rest and quietude to certain localities which have by common accord been reserved for them. One perpetual round of amusements has been organised for the majority on pleasure bent who wander away from Northern fog and cold weather to bask in the sunshine by day and find some more exciting pastime for their evenings than moping in the public room of an hotel with an occasional hand at bridge. Nice and Monte Carlo have their theatres, their opera-houses, and their concert-rooms vying with each other in securing the best talent, while the classic and modern concerts at the latter place bring the *dilettanti* from Cannes and San Remo; and the chosen orchestra of M. Louis Ganne, at the International Sporting Club, is one of the constant attractions of the Principality of Monaco. Monte Carlo has provided pleasure and amusement, while the sanitary precautions made for securing the

welfare of visitors have been deemed sufficient, and, perhaps, vexatiously elaborate for local property holders. A want of something even more complete was felt, and though the Principality receives its meed of visitors during the summer

spot, where the reign of Pleasure is enhanced by the possibility of renewing or completing one or other of those cures "Harley Street" recommends for those who are "run down." The new thermal establishment has been advisedly placed under the supervision of Dr. Konried, whose title as one of the authorities of the hydropathic treatment is that of Imperial Councillor to the Emperor of Austria. He has confirmed the reputation he made for himself at home, and the establishment he controls is perhaps one of the most complete in Europe. An efficient staff initiated into every detail is deputed to apply the different treatments advised, and those who have found relief by visiting one or other of the hydropathic establishments at home or abroad will find everything they can require at the new thermal establishment at Monte Carlo. No expense has been spared. Constant fresh supplies of every mineral spring of repute can be obtained on draught at the "Trinkhalle"; so that it is not uncommon to see visitors, glass in hand, standing talking to friends and sipping the waters from Homburg, Wiesbaden, Vichy, or Vittel before resuming their walk along the cosmopolitan terrace of Monte Carlo.



IN THE WORLD'S PLEASURE-GROUND: ON THE TERRACE AT MONTE CARLO.

bathing season, another great attraction has been added within the last two years by a model and modern thermal establishment. This has warranted the extension of that famous terrace bordering on the sea and backed up by those magnificent gardens, one of the charms of a visit to an ideal

What's the Time? The Time for a Glass of

WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS

WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS is the most wholesome and the purest spirit obtainable; it is not only a most palatable stimulant, but is a real health tonic, owing to its cleansing action on the liver and kidneys, and other organs.

A glass of Wolfe's Schnapps before meals is an unfailing appetiser; it is a refreshing drink and pick-me-up at all times, and superior in every way to ordinary gin.

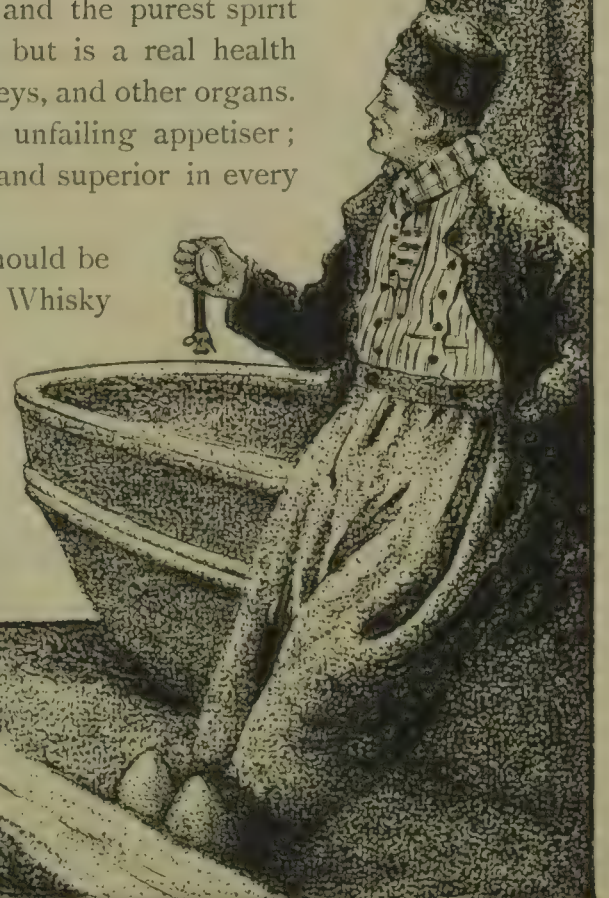
It is recommended by hundreds of doctors, and should be the regular drink of those with whom Whisky and Brandy do not always agree.



Agents for United Kingdom, East Indies, and Ceylon:
FINSBURY DISTILLERY CO.,
Moreland Street, London, E.C.

For AUSTRALASIA: M. Moss & Co., Sydney. For SOUTH AFRICA: R. H. N. Nohel & Co., Port Elizabeth; and E. K. Green & Co., Cape Town. For INDIA: C. L. Kellogg & Co., Calcutta; D. S. & Co., Ltd., Madras. For SINGAPORE & Co., Karachi and Lahore. For MEXICO: M. Zúñiga, M. Merila, Yucatan. For CUBA: Michaelson & Prasse, Otrapi, 13, Havana. For ARGENTINE: J. F. Macadam & Co., Buenos Aires. For CANADA: T. Colcott & Co., Homer Street, Vancouver.

UDOLPHO WOLFE CO., NEW YORK.



A NATURAL REMEDY.

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations or biliousness with its aches and pains are the results.

There is no simpler, safer, or more agreeable preparation than

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

the approved specific for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucus membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

**IT IS THE OLD-TIME, EVER-POPULAR
HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR**

**Biliousness, Sick Head-
ache, Constipation.
Errors in Diet—
Eating or Drink-
ing. Thirst,
Giddiness,
Rheumatic
or Gouty
Poison.**



**Feverish
Cold with
High Tempera-
ture and Quick
Pulse, and Feverish
Conditions gener-
ally. It is everything
you could wish as a
Simple and Natural
Health-giving Agent. You
cannot over-state its Great
Value in keeping the Blood
Pure and Free from Disease
by Natural means.**

It may be safely taken at any time by old or young.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

LADIES' PAGE.

WE are all rather tired of the Election by this time, partly so because of the unprecedented amount of personal abuse and flat contradictions as to facts that have hurtled through the air. If it be so difficult to ascertain what is the truth about points that are within common knowledge at the moment, what chance is there of history being accurate? A great Georgian statesman, in a long illness, requested that any sort of book should be read to him in preference to historical ones, because he said that he knew, from his personal experience of the secret schemes and influences and bargains of his own time, and the utter ignorance in which the people outside the few players at the board were and remained on such points, that the history of the past must be quite unreliable. Add to this ignorance the carelessness of speakers and writers in reporting what they ought to know, and what chance is there of learning the truth about the past?

Careless quotation is rife always. I have seen repeated again and again in the Press recently—apropos of the death of Earl Percy—a weirdly absurd statement that it was one of his ancestors who rebuked his wife for *sitting down* in his presence, telling her that his "first wife was a Percy, and she *never* took such a liberty!" Does anybody really imagine that English ladies have ever been in such a position of Eastern servitude as to be forbidden to sit down in their husbands' presence? The story actually is that the Duke of Somerset of Queen Anne's day, called "the Proud Duke," who was ancestor through the female line of the present Duke of Northumberland, rebuked his second wife in the terms above quoted for giving him a sort of caress in public—she laid her hand upon his shoulder, only to be told that the daughter of the Percies never took such a liberty. Bad enough, this!—but a very different matter from the report that a peer of this country ever expected his wife always to stand up while in his presence.

Another constant misquotation or misapplication of a tradition is that about James V. of Scotland, the father of Mary Queen of Scots, who, when told on his death-bed that his Queen had given birth to that daughter, is said to have exclaimed with prophetic accuracy that the kingdom of the Stuarts "came with a lass and would go with a lass." It is impossible to tell whether the dying King ever uttered this prophecy, but it is most absurd of modern writers to quote it, as is frequently done, as a sample of the true visions of the future afforded to dying eyes. For lo! instead of the sceptre passing from the Stuarts with that "lass," she transmitted the crown to her descendants, who added England to their dominions; and at this day it is the descendant of the Stuarts who sits upon the throne of England and all her dependencies, as well as upon the Scottish throne. So is history misrepresented!



UNADORNED ELEGANCE.

Sheath gown in black velvet, edged with braid, and braid motifs; vest of silk finely braided, and chemisette of tucked muslin. Hat to match.

When will there be a woman artist elected an R.A., I wonder? Mr. Stanhope Forbes, the new Academician, would probably be the first to admit that his wife is as worthy to occupy the position as himself. Mrs. Stanhope Forbes made quite a reputation before her marriage, which she lost to some degree by the custom of changing her name; but she soon made her married name well known. Then there are Lady Butler, Mrs. Henrietta Rae, Mrs. Jöpling, and several other fine painters of our sex who would have been almost certainly elected to places amongst the Forty had they been men. The Royal Academy, when first instituted, had lady members. Angelica Kauffmann and Mary Moser, an excellent flower-painter of that day, were "foundation members." Surely it is time there was another lady elected R.A.

Judging from the Riviera fashions, big hats have not exhausted their popularity. The coal-heaver type, with the brim resting low down upon the shoulders behind, is already discarded; but very wide brims, curved and turned up here and there at the milliner's fancy, including some with a sharp peak at the back extending far out beyond the neck, are being taken freely by leaders of fashion. Huge shapes are appearing in the new straws, and also in shirred tulle. The new straw hats prepared for the sunny South of France are very generally underlined with velvet; this soft material is very becoming to the face, and the twists and curves of the big brims allow the effect of the velvet to have its full value against the complexion and hair. Black and white is very becoming in millinery. One of the new model chapeaux now ready for meeting the spring in is of white chip underlined with black velvet, the very large brim prettily curving outwards at the left side; the hat is trimmed with fine white lace swathed round the crown, and a panache of black ostrich-plumes standing upright. Another new model, in burnt straw, has the underlining of black velvet, with a lime-green velvet inner band round against the hair; a forest of plumes in green and black covers the crown.

The polish of the footgear is important to the appearance, and it is necessary to provide the household with such a reliable and effective preparation for this purpose as the one used in the royal household—namely, the old-established article "Brown's Meltonian Blacking," or "Meltonian Paste," sold in flat tins, and either black or brown as desired. It keeps the boots soft by making the leather pliable and waterproof, and thus renders it more durable, while the shine is like that of patent leather. The same old-established firm make also the well-known Nonpareil de Guiche Parisian Polish for dress boots. For glacé kid and coloured kid there is the famous Meltonian Cream, in either black or white; while for the much-liked brown boots there is E. Brown's Lutetian Cream, light or dark at choice. The articles are sold retail everywhere, but they can be had direct by post from the makers, E. Brown and Son, 7, Garrick Street, London, W.C. FILOMENA.

You can Play Music with all the Tone Colours of the different Instruments of an Orchestra by means of the ÆOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE.



THE ÆOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE is an instrument provided with stops controlling registers voiced to give the tone qualities of the different instruments comprised in an orchestra.

Its scope is so wide that by means of music rolls the most complex orchestral masterpieces can be played. Its fascination lies in the fact that the performer can play just as he feels he wants to play, and imparts to his performance his own musical taste and feeling.

The catalogue of music for the Æolian Orchestrelle contains many thousands of compositions, all of them available in our Circulating Library.

You are invited to call. For full particulars write for Catalogue 5.

THE ORCHESTRELLE COMPANY,

Æolian Hall,

135-6-7, New Bond Street, London, W.



TRY IT IN YOUR BATH



BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.

Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.

Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.

Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.

Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.

Invigorating in Hot Climates.

Restores the Colour to Carpets.

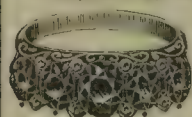
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

PRICE 1s. PER BOTTLE. OF ALL GROCERS, CHEMISTS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATION OF DIAMOND MERCHANTS LTD

Telephones: 283, Gerrard; 124 City.

Exhibitors: "Ru-poll, London."



Fine Amethyst and Diamond Point Ring, £25.



Fine cut Emerald and Diamond Ring, £105.

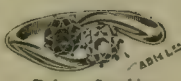
Highest Price given for Old Gold, Silver, or Jewels, we having customers who prefer Second-hand Goods.



£5000 worth of Second-hand Jewels. Write for Special Illustrated List.



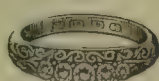
Fine Gold, Amethyst, and Diamond Ring, £7 15s.



Ruby or Sapphire and Diamond ring, £7 15s.



Single Stone Brilliant, £17 15s.



Fine Diamond Ring, £6 15s.



Fine Pearl and Diamond Ring, £37 10s.



Large Pearl and Diamond Slide, mounted in Platinum, £37 10s.



Gold Air-ship Charm, 13/6.



Three Pearl and Diamond Velvet Slides, mounted in Platinum, £15 15s.

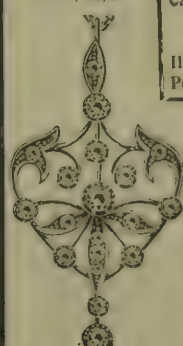


Fine Pearl and Diamond Slide, mounted in Platinum, £17 15s.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue and Illustrations. Post Free.

Customers waited upon by our Town or Country Travellers by Appointment

We are now making a speciality of Velvet Slides of all descriptions and prices.



Fine Diamond Pendant, complete with Chain, £10 10s.



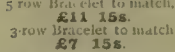
3-row Gem Ring, with Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, and Pearls, £3 3s.



Fine Amethyst Ring, £2 15s.



5-row Gem Ring, comprising Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds and Pearls, £5 5s.



5-row Bracelet to match, £11 15s.



Fine Pearl Pendant, complete with Chain, £2 10s.

GRAND HOTEL BUILDINGS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON.

Foots' Bath Cabinet



THE health value of Thermal (Hot Air or Vapour) Bathing is an established fact. Nothing else is so effective in preventing sickness, or for the cure of Colds, Influenza, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Blood, Skin, Liver, and Kidney Complaints. It eliminates the poisonous matters from the system, increases the flow of blood—the life current—freed from its impurities, clears the skin, recuperates and revitalises the body, quiets the nerves, rests the tired, creates that delightful feeling of invigorated health and strength, insures perfect cleanliness, and is helpful in every way.

Every form of Hot Air, Vapour, or Medicated Baths can be enjoyed privately at home with our Patent Safety Cabinet. When not in use it folds into a small, compact space.

Complete, with SAFETY OUTSIDE HEATER, etc., from 35s.

Write for Bath Book, B 7, Post Free.

J. FOOT & SON, Ltd. (Dept. B 7), 171, New Bond St., London, W.

REAL REST



"The Library Lounge"
(Patented.)

Automatic Adjustable Back.

A finger-touch will incline the back to any position from upright to flat. The Arms lift up and turn outwards, forming Side Tables for books, writing materials, &c. The Front Table can be used flat for writing, or inclined for reading. When not in use it is concealed in a recess under the seat. The Adjustable Reading Desk and Side Tray can be used either side or entirely removed. The Leg Rest is adjustable to various inclinations. When not in use it slides under the seat. Ideal comfort and conveniences for literary workers, students, and all who read or write for pleasure or profit.

Adjustable Chairs in Various Designs. Write for Catalogue C 7.

J. FOOT & SON, Ltd.

(Dept. C 7), 171, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

WHATEVER shape may be taken by my readers' political views, they have ground as motorists for some satisfaction in the return of the Right Hon. John Burns for Battersea. The Automobile world as a whole have much to be thankful for in having had Mr. Burns at the head of the Local Government Board for the past four years. One shudders to think how profusely the country might to-day be sprinkled with ten-miles per hour limits had not Mr. Burns insisted that these restrictions should only be imposed in cases where such crawling was absolutely necessary. In very many cases applications for such limits have been prompted by nothing else but motorphobia, and in these cases they have not succeeded. The Local Government Board have always kept in touch with the Royal Automobile Club and the Motor Union in these matters, and it is evident that the closest consideration has always been given by the Board's inspectors to the representations of these bodies upon any case under consideration. For this we have to thank Mr. John Burns.

Security-bolts have long been anathema to the motorist who is his own tyre-expert, and not unfrequently to the paid chauffeur, who, very reasonably, likes his work made as easy for him as might be. Some time since, that very practical person, Mr. S. F. Edge, of Napier fame, publicly abjured security-bolts, holding that they were of nothing worth; but as he has not continued to preach this gospel, he may now be a backslider. Whether this is so, I cannot say; but at least it is true that to-day the Michelin Tyre Company, Ltd., have made the utter abandonment of security-bolts both possible and practical. In the Michelin bolt-valve we have a valve which presents no additional difficulty for insertion in the rim, and, when placed in position, holds the cover as firmly in place as ever did the time-wasting and exasperating security-bolts. The Michelin bolt-valve differs from the ordinary valve in having a special security-plate, a hexagonal threaded nut similar to the nut on the ordinary car-valve, and a combined valve-hood and

nut which takes the place of the previous independent valve-hood, nut, and washers. The amateur motorist who has tackled cover-changing on the roadside will regard emancipation from the tyranny of the security-bolt as a Heaven-sent blessing.



THE HON. C. S. ROLLS'S WRIGHT AEROPLANE ON THE RAIL: A WELL-KNOWN BRITISH AMATEUR AVIATOR'S TRIALS.

Our photograph shows the Hon. C. S. Rolls, who has lately been making many successful experiments, getting his aeroplane on the rail before making a flight.

Whosoever takes his pleasure in the personal adjustment of his car's mechanism can scarcely fail to soil his hands in a manner which if it recks him little will assuredly give concern to the feminine members of his family. Motor oil and grease have a knack of ingraining the hands in such a way that ordinary treatment avails nothing. Moreover, the nail-brush business does more harm than good. What is wanted is a medium which will extract the grease from the follicles and leave the skin without that feeling of harsh dryness which follows the use of so many of the recommended applications. I have lately come across a motor soap which is really magical in its effect. It is soft in application, nicely perfumed, removes the grease and grime absolutely, leaving no trace behind, while after use the hands feel as soft and smooth as though they had been treated with the very best Old Windsor. This soap is known as "Manuläv," and the firm responsible for its production is Price's Candle Company, of Battersea, S.W.

The character of the Italian roads is not such as is likely to induce many motorists to tour in that country. And even those who might feel disposed to pass the Italian frontier from France and spend a little English gold in a country where it ought to be welcome, will in future be deterred by the absurdly severe restrictions which now obtain there in connection with motor-cars and motorists. It is not encouraging to realise that one may be fined anything from £4 to £20 for driving through any village at more than walking pace, while equally heavy fines are to be inflicted for speeds over twenty-five miles per hour in the day-time and twelve and a-half miles per hour at night in the open country. Moreover, a proportion of these fines go to the police, so the motorist will realise just how much consideration he may expect from the Italian equivalent of our own Robert. We are painfully aware what the latter will do when he is out for promotion; who can tell how far the Italian constable will go when red gold glistens before him! If any reader of the *I.L.N.* is contemplating motoring in Italy, I give him *Punch's* advice to those about to marry.



THE EDINBURGH MOTOR SHOW: AN ARGYLL EXHIBIT.

This handsome 15 horse-power motor car is being exhibited by the Argyll Company at the Edinburgh Motor Show, which commenced yesterday (28th), and will continue all next week. The car illustrated is a new 1910 model standard 4-cylinder car of the single landaulette type, with extending canopy and glass screen, and interior accommodation for three people. It possesses features which were not seen in the exhibits at Olympia last autumn. The car is a moderate-priced one, costing with extras but £435.

Six - Cylinder Napier.

30 H.P.

First and still the Best.

SIX - CYLINDER NOISELESS

NAPIER

"The most charming car to drive or to be driven in."—ARTHUR BROWN, ESQ.

Models 10 h.p. to 90 h.p. | **THREE YEARS' GUARANTEE.**
Prices: £225 to £1500.

S. F. EDGE (1907), Ltd., 14, New Burlington Street, London, W.

ARGYLLS

"A representative example of plain and sterling British construction is the 15 h.p. Argyll.—*Daily Mail*."

TO possess a car of little known make or one that has its origin afar off, is to be ever in danger of being stranded indefinitely for want of a necessary replacement.

The ARGYLL is familiar to every Motor Engineer, and is a Car for which Spares are stocked in every important town, with qualified assistance always available.

SPARE PARTS—For the convenience of ARGYLL owners, we are carrying an inexhaustible stock of Spare Parts at all our Depots, where orders will be dealt with immediately on receipt.

When ordering, please quote your car number.

CATALOGUE No. 2 POST FREE.

ARGYLLS LIMITED,

Head Office and Works, Alexandria, by Glasgow.
Telegrams "Autocar," Phone Nos. 862, 863 Royal.

London Showrooms—
6, GREAT MARLBOROUGH ST., W.
Telegrams "Argylls,"
Phone No. 3374 Gerrard.

Glasgow Showrooms—
92-94, MITCHELL STREET
Telegrams "Autocar,"
Phone No. 3252 Royal.

ARGYLLS

Fine examples of our latest standard productions will be exhibited at STAND No. 5, Edinburgh Exhibition, Jan. 28 to February 5.

ALBION CARS

Sixty Thousand Miles.

Many Albions have travelled this distance, over the roughest, steepest, and worst roads in the United Kingdom, and they are still running well.

EDINBURGH MOTOR EXHIBITION, STAND No. 15.

ALBION MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Scotstoun, GLASGOW.

Showrooms: 88, Mitchell St., Glasgow.

London Office & Repair Depot: 21-22, Upper Rathbone Place, Oxford St., W.

Telegrams: "Automobile," Glasgow. Telephones: Glasgow: 1901 Hillhead (3 lines).
"Kavalbo," London. London: 9705 Gerrard.

Albion



**Eight
cups of bouillon
from a one oz. jar of Lemco**

Lemco is the most highly concentrated beef essence obtainable, and is the most economical.

Lemco

is prepared solely from prime beef—in the Lemco Company's own factories—under the most stringent scientific supervision—from cattle which are guaranteed healthy. You do not pay for added water, colouring, seasoning, preservatives, or "doctoring" of any kind.

The absolute purity of every ounce is guaranteed.

208 recipes and 75 complete menus are given in "LEMCO DISHES," our 127-page book. Copy free on request. Send a postcard to-day—Lemco, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.



"Chesky"

THE
FRANCO - SCOTTISH
"CORDIALE"



French Cherries Scotch Whisky.

Fremy fils
Cherry Whisky



**All the most
Beautiful
Women
use**

CRÈME SIMON

(ENTIRELY FREE FROM GREASE)

M^{me} ADELINA PATTI says:
Have found it very good indeed.

FOR PREVENTING
WRINKLES,
FOR RESTORING AND BEAUTIFYING
THE **COMPLEXION**
it is unequalled.

*Blotches, Chaps,
Freckles, Redness,
Roughness, Sunburn,*
disappear as if by magic.

**MOTORISTS FIND IT INVALUABLE.
MARVELLOUS FOR SOOTHING THE
CHAFING AFTER SHAVING.**

Price: 1/3, 2/6 and 4/- per Pot. 1/3 per Tube.

Use also
POUDRE SIMON
REFINED, DELIGHTFUL,
ABSOLUTELY PURE.

J. SIMON, 59, Faub. St-Martin,
PARIS.
Of all Chemists, Hairdressers,
Perfumers and Stores.
MERTENS, 64, Ho'born Viaduct, E.C.,
LONDON.

Baby Coos

when nurse pre-
pares his nice
warm bath, and he
sees his Wright's
Coal Tar Soap.

Protects from Infection. 4d. per Tablet.

An absolute specific for
Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, &c.
WRIGHT'S COAL TAR VAPORIZER.
Highest Medical Testimony. Of all Chemists, price 3s. 6d.

BENGER'S

A food of great nutritive value, which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

RESULT OF OUR

£5

PRIZE
COMPETITION



for
**THE BEST
NEW YEAR
WISH FOR
CHERRY BLOSSOM
BOOT POLISH**

The FIRST PRIZE of £5 has been awarded to Miss Lissa Blaydes, "Hollydene," Fenstanton, St. Ives, Hunts, for the following rhymed wish:

"Cherry Blossom Boot Polish," we wish you
In the New Year the fame you deserve;
For you brighten our Boots without labour,
And you all kinds of leather preserve."

The Four Prizes of £1 each have been awarded to the following—
Captain J. Kearney, 10, Cornwall Road, Dorchester.
Miss Marion A. Battle, The Orchard, Marbury Common, Woking, Surrey.
Mr. W. M. Blackall, 13, East Park Terrace, Southampton.
Mr. F. R. Taylor, Albert Street, Sligo.

A cheque has been sent to each of the Five Winners accordingly, and we express the hope, which we believe will be echoed by all users of

CHERRY BLOSSOM BOOT POLISH

that the numerous good wishes that we have received will be verified during 1910. CHERRY BLOSSOM is the easiest BOOT POLISH to use, and the most brilliant. Requires no hard brushing in the old-fashioned manner, but just a little light rubbing with cloth or polisher. Waterproof, and Preserves the Leather in all weathers. A wonderful labour-saver. Best for all boots, box calf, glacé kid, &c., black or brown. 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d. tins, of Grocers, Bootmakers, Stores, &c. Complete Boot Polishing OUTFIT, 6d. or 1s. 3d.

CHISWICK POLISH CO.,
Hogarth Works, London, W.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and codicils of MR. LUDWIG MOND, of The Poplars, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, a founder of the great alkali firm of Brunner, Mond, and Co., Ltd., are now proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £1,000,000, so far as can at present be ascertained. The testator gives all his patents, experimental works and laboratories, and property at Nantwich to his sons Robert Ludwig and Alfred Moritz; the use of The Poplars and the Little Combe estate at Seven-oaks to his wife; £2000 each to Constance Goetze Emile S. Mond, Robert Mathias, Ludwig Mathias, and Herbert Brandholt; and smaller legacies. Amongst many annuities are £5000 to his daughter-in-law Violet Mond; £4000 to Henriette Hertz; £500 each to his sister Mathilde Brandholt and his niece Theres Reute; £800 to Julie Caruette; and £200 each to Emily Thackray and Fritz Mathias. The residue he leaves in trust to pay £100,000 each to his sons; £10,000 per annum to his wife, and during her life one moiety of the remaining income to his sons, and the other is to be accumulated until her decease. Subject thereto, Mr. Mond gives his collection of pictures to the National Gallery; £50,000 each to the Royal Society of London and the University of Heidelberg; £20,000 each to the town of Cassel and the Munich Academy; £20,000 for a fund for the benefit of the persons employed by Brunner, Mond, and Co.; and the ultimate residue to his sons.



A CARNIVAL COSTUME; A NOVEL
ODOL ADVERTISEMENT.

The proprietors of Odol have hit on the very enterprising idea of having a variety of special designs worked out for original costumes for fancy-dress balls and parties. They embrace a wide field, including striking characters from all nations. For the ground-work of each costume all that is required is a little dead-white taffeta, whilst the decorative articles, such as cardboard bottles, labels of various colours, miniature porcelain Odol flasks, etc., are supplied by the Odol Chemical Works, 59-63, Park Street, London, on receipt of a postal order for a shilling to cover postage and packing.

cumulated until her decease. Subject thereto, Mr. Mond gives his collection of pictures to the National Gallery; £50,000 each to the Royal Society of London and the University of Heidelberg; £20,000 each to the town of Cassel and the Munich Academy; £20,000 for a fund for the benefit of the persons employed by Brunner, Mond, and Co.; and the ultimate residue to his sons.

The will of MR. HENRY HUGH CLUTTON, F.R.C.S., of 2, Portland Place, W., senior surgeon at St. Thomas's Hospital, who died on Nov. 9, has been proved by his widow and the Public Trustee, the value of the property being £46,170. He gives £11,000 to his wife; £300 to his brother Walter; £200 to Seymour John Sharkey; £100 to Lucy Clutton; legacies to servants; and the residue to his wife during widowhood, and then, in trust, for his children. In the event of no child living to attain a vested interest therein, then he gives £15,000 to St. Thomas's Hospital for the development of the pathological side of clinical medicine and surgery by increasing the emolument of any professor, lecturer, or superintendent who is not when holding such office in private practice, or in any other method that time may show advisable.

The will of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES KENRICK CROSSE, of 16, Pall Mall, who died on Oct. 19, has been proved by Laurence Rawstone, Sir John Thursby, Bt., and Hugh B. Crosse, the value of the property being £59,246. The testator gives £10,000 to his brother Hugh; £7500 to his brother Arthur; £5000 each to his sisters Harriet Ann and Caroline Susan; £2500 to Richard B. Crosse; £2500 in trust for Mary Crosse and her son Charles; £1000 to the Hon. Mabel Verney; £1000 each to Laurence Rawstone and his wife, and £500 each to their two children; £1000 each to Nina Stopford, Everilda Anderson, and Kenrick Armistead; £3000 to Queen Anne's Bounty for augmenting the livings of St. John's, Whittle-le-Wood, Chorley, St. Mary's, Penwortham, and St. Andrew's Church, Longton, Preston; and the residue to his said two brothers.

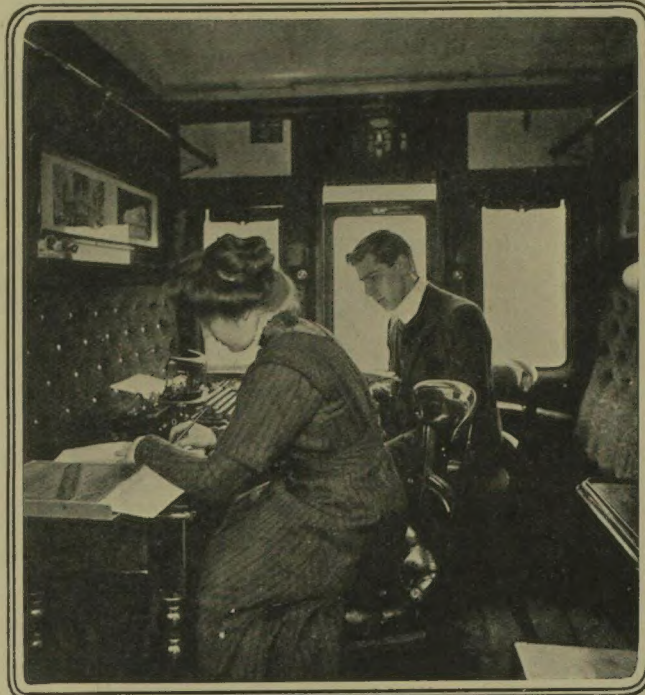
The will (dated Oct. 4, 1909) of MR. EDWARD HENRY CARDWELL, of Hillside, West Horsley, Surrey, and 11, Cromwell Place, South Kensington, who died on Nov. 29, has been proved by his sister, the value of the property amounting to £112,700. The testator bequeaths £6000 to his friend, Emma Agnes Heath Taylor; £3500 to his niece Cecilia Withington; £200 to Sir William K. Church, Bt.; £4000 to Nurse Susan Wareing; £4000 to his butler, George Percival; £1000 to the Royal Surrey County Hospital (Guildford); £300 to the Cancer Research Association; and the residue to his brother Reginald and his sister Frances Margaret for life, and on the death of the survivor of them to his nephews and niece Thomas E. Withington, Edward Theodore Withington and Cecilia Withington.

The will of MR. MILES MACINNES, of Rickerby Hall, near Carlisle, is now proved, the value of the estate amounting to £207,233. Subject to legacies to servants, he leaves all his property to his wife for life, and then to his children.

The following important wills have been proved—
Mr. Thomas Rose, the Clarence Hotel, North Street, Brighton £85,081
Mr. Robert Reid, Barra Hall, Hayes £60,440

Miss Ellen Skelton, Oxford Road, Birkdale. £54,396
Mr. Robert Rome, 2, Harewood Place, Hanover Square. £46,942
Mr. Henry Walker Kerrich-Walker, Newker House, Chester-le-Street, Durham £46,253
Mr. Lionel Brough, Percy Villa, South Lambeth (actor) £2,645

That well-known remedy for coughs, colds, and various throat-affections, Formamint, has found a new advocate in Mr. Arthur Playfair, who, happily recovered from his severe throat-trouble, is back at the Prince of Wales's, playing away as well as ever in "The Little Damozel." Formamint has certainly worked wonders in his case. Many members of the theatrical and legal profession find Formamint very beneficial.



FOR BUSY CITY MEN: AN AMERICAN INNOVATION
ON A BIRMINGHAM EXPRESS.

A shorthand-typist clerk is now provided by the London and North-Western Railway on their London and Birmingham expresses for the convenience of busy passengers. The clerk, who is a Birmingham girl, travels well over two hundred miles a day, coming to town from Birmingham every morning and leaving again from Broad Street every night. It is quite easy to do both shorthand and typing on the L. and N.W. expresses whilst they are in motion.



*"It relieved
my backache
immediately"*

A REMEDY OF 60 YEARS' STANDING.

Allcock's Plasters

WHEREVER THERE IS PAIN, APPLY
AN ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER.

**For Rheumatism, Weak Chests, Weak
Backs, Bronchial Colds and Coughs,
Aching Kidneys, Lumbago and
Sciatica there is nothing better.**

Beware of imitations. Ask for and see that you receive
Allcock's. Prescribed by Physicians and sold by Chemists
in every part of the civilised world. Guaranteed not
to contain Belladonna, Opium, or any poison whatever.

Allcock Manufacturing Co., Birkenhead, England.



L. & N.W.R.



THE BUSINESS AND PLEASURE LINE.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC SERVICE.

Two New City Express Trains

BETWEEN

BROAD STREET
CITY STATION (London)

AND

Coventry, Birmingham (NEW STREET)
Wolverhampton, &c.

COMMENCING FEBRUARY 1st (Every Week-day, Saturdays excepted).

	dep. p.m.
London (BROAD STREET CITY STATION) . .	5 25
Coventry	7 17
Leamington (Av.)	8 5
Birmingham (New St.)	7 40
Dudley Port	8 14
Dudley (L. & N. W.)	8 20
Wolverhampton (H.L.)	8 5

DINING CARS.

	dep. a.m.
Wolverhampton (H.L.)	7 50
Dudley (L. & N. W.)	7 50
Dudley Port	8 0
Birmingham (New St.)	8 20
Leamington (Av.)	8 0
Coventry	8 43
London (BROAD STREET CITY STATION) . .	10 35

BREAKFAST CARS.

Broad Street Station is one of the most convenient stations in London for passengers desirous of getting into the City, being within 4 minutes' walk of the Bank of England.

A SHORTHAND-TYPIST, who will work in a reserved compartment to ensure privacy, has been engaged for the convenience of passengers on these trains.

FRANK REF, General Manager.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL SKIN SUFFERERS

Antexema cures Eczema, Rashes and Bad Legs

THE discomfort, torture, disfigurement and humiliation of every skin sufferer can be cured by Antexema. That's the first point to remember. The next is that Antexema is a doctor's remedy with a quarter of a century's history behind it, and a wonderful record of thousands of miraculous cures in every skin illness and in every part of the body. It is desirable that all skin sufferers should know about Antexema, and the extraordinary cures it works in cases in which ointments, doctors, and specialists have failed.

Plain and Pointed Questions

Are you suffering from eczema, either acute, chronic, scaly, dry, or moist? Have you psoriasis, or an obstinate sore that will not heal? Is one of your children suffering from ringworm or nettlerash? Have you a bad leg or breaking-out on your back or chest, or any other such annoying and worrying skin ailment? Have you pimples or black-heads upon your face, or is there a red, inflamed spot on your hand or arm? Are you a victim of any of the numerous varieties of skin illness? Whatever your skin trouble is there's no need for your being miserable an hour longer. You can be put right at once. Do you want to know how? Use Antexema, an absolute cure for every form of skin ailment. Antexema never fails to give immediate relief, even if the sufferer is so irritated day and night as to be unable to sit, lie or stand with comfort. But that is not all. Not only is relief gained, but the moment you begin using Antexema the progress of your skin complaint stops at once and you start on the road to a complete and permanent cure. Antexema is

does make the skin beautiful by rendering it healthy. Antexema does not cover up, plaster over or conceal spots, redness, or roughness of the skin, but it *removes* pimples, redness, inflammation, and all skin blemishes.



Antexema removes soreness after shaving.

bad place absorbs the curative virtues of Antexema and the healing qualities at once become active, so that you have taken the first step towards a cure by preventing your skin ailment getting worse. At the same time an invisible artificial skin is formed which effectually protects the sensitive and tender spot from dirt, dust, germs, and all that can hinder the healing process. That is the philosophy of Antexema, and that is why it succeeds when all else fails.

Every claim made for Antexema is proved and established by a great mass of evidence. It is twenty-five years since a well-known doctor in London discovered the secret of Antexema and from then till now it has been effecting extraordinary cures. Thousands of letters have been received from people everywhere, all telling the story of remarkable cures of every kind of skin complaint. Remember that Antexema cured these other sufferers and that it is just as certain to cure you.

M. H., of Manchester (address on application), writes:—

I found great relief from the first dressing with Antexema, so much so that the first night of using I had a good night's sleep, which I had not had for six weeks. Now there is hardly any rash on my hands and arms, though previously from finger tips to elbow they were a mass of pimples and small broken blisters, of which the irritation was maddening.

Look at your mirror when you are dressing or having a bath, and note if you have any symptoms of skin illness. If so, use Antexema immediately and nip the trouble in the bud. Neglect the signs of skin illness and the trouble will get steadily worse and finally become chronic. All your misery, discomfort, disfigurement, and humiliation will in that case be the direct result of neglect of the first symptoms, whereas by the timely use of Antexema this could all have been avoided. It is almost impossible to realise the misery and humiliation many people endure as a result of eczema, but the facts would be brought home keenly to the imagination of the sufferers if they could see the thousands of letters received from those whom Antexema has cured.



Antexema cures all infantile skin ailments.

In addition to Antexema, which is applied outwardly, Antexema Granules should be taken to purify the blood and so assist your cure, and it is always desirable to use Antexema Soap for the toilet, as coarse, common soaps hinder and may prevent a cure. For bath, toilet, nursery, and shampooing, no soap equals Antexema Soap, which possesses the purity, health-giving, refreshing, invigorating antiseptic virtues of the pine.

For the benefit of all skin sufferers a family handbook,

"Skin Troubles"

has been published, which contains facts about the following skin troubles, amongst others: Acne, babies' skin troubles, bad complexions, barbers' rash, boils, blotches, burns and scalds; delicate, sensitive, irritable, easily chapped skin; skin troubles of the ears, eyes, feet, hands, and scalp; eczema (chronic and acute), eczema of the legs, facial blemishes, leg wounds, lip and chin troubles, nettlerash, pimples, prickly heat, psoriasis, ringworm, shingles, and ulcers. The handbook tells you all about the Antexema treatment, it explains exactly what should be done in each form of skin illness, it contains general hints as to diet, and is, in short, a handy compendium of up-to-date medical information.

Every Chemist, Pharmacist, and Store, including Boots', Taylor's, Lewis and Burrow's Parke's, Army and Navy Stores, and every Cash Chemist, supplies Antexema in regular shilling bottles, or direct, post free in plain wrapper for 1s. 3d., including Government stamp, from the Antexema Company, 83, Castle Road, London, N.W. Also obtainable everywhere in Canada, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, India, and every British Dominion.



Antexema keeps the hands soft and smooth.

FOR 25 YEARS
FRAZERS TABLETS

have purified the blood of thousands. Pleasant to take.

They cure Rheumatism, Constipation, Blood and Skin Diseases, Liver and Kidney Complaints. Of all chemists in regular 1/- boxes.

MERRYWEATHERS' 'VALIANT' Steam Pump And ESTATE FIRE-ENGINE.



MERRYWEATHER, LONDON

Useful for Fire Protection, and general pumping purposes. A customer writes: "The 'Valiant' has done excellent service in three large fires recently, and it has also been used as a pumping engine to drain foundations, in which capacity it proved most useful." The **LIGHTEST PUMP on the Market. WEIGHT only 6½ cwt.** Write for Pamphlet, No. 738 M.L.N. 63, LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.C.

IRISH LINEN

WORLD RENOWNED FOR QUALITY AND VALUE

Irish Damask and Household Linen.

At this season of the year we would specially draw the attention of Housekeepers and others to our large stock of Irish Linen Goods, the production of our own looms, at lowest Belfast prices. On receipt of a postcard our illustrated list and full ranges of the samples required will be forwarded post free, thus making the matter of selection as easy as possible by direct trading.

Some Useful Lines.

Dinner Napkins, 2½ x 3 yard, 5/11 doz. Table Cloths, 2 x 2 yards, 2/11 each. Table Cloths, 2½ x 3 yards, 5/11 each. Linen Sheets, 13/6 per pair. Hemstitched Linen Sheets, 15/11 per pair. Linen Pillow Cases, frilled, 1/4½ each. Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases, 2/6 each. Linen Huckaback Towels, 4/11 doz. Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, 12/- doz. Glass Cloths, 4/4 doz. Kitchen Cloths, 5/6 doz.

PRICE LISTS & SAMPLES POST FREE.

ROBINSON & CLEAVER LTD

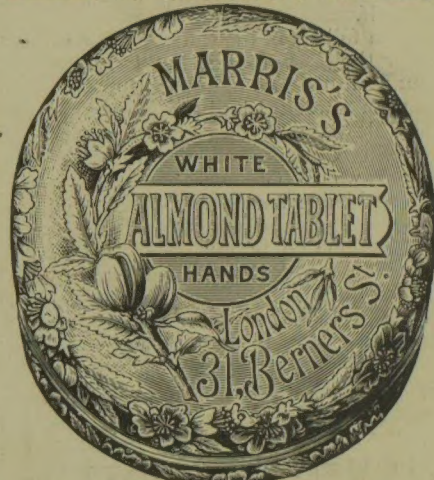
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING



40, D, DONEGALL PLACE BELFAST

ALSO LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Chapped Hands or Lips. MARRIS'S ALMOND TABLETS.



IN USE OVER 27 YEARS. 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. per Box. Of all Perfumers, Chemists, &c. Proprietors: R. HOVENDEN & SONS, Ltd., LONDON.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

FOR WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

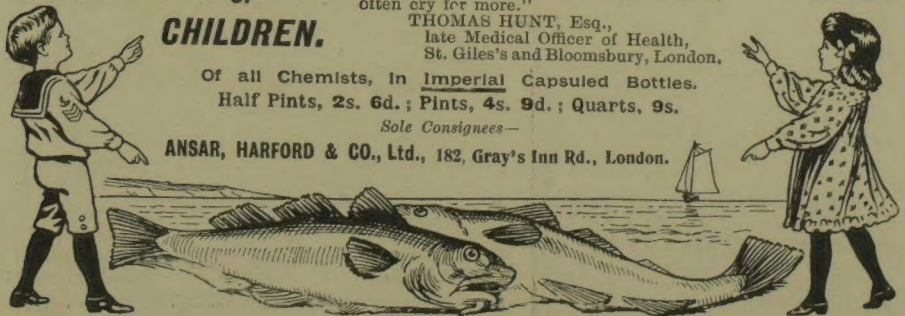
"In badly-nourished infants, Dr. de JONGH'S Light-brown COD LIVER OIL is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and children generally like the taste of Dr. de JONGH'S OIL, and when it is given them, often cry for more."

THOMAS HUNT, Esq., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, London.

Of all Chemists, in Imperial Capsuled Bottles. Half Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.

Sole Consignees—

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, Gray's Inn Rd., London.



IF the appetite is uncertain, or the cooking is not 'just so,' Yorkshire Relish will put things right. As excellent with hot meats as with cold, and with fish, flesh, or fowl.

6d., 1s., & 2s. Everywhere.

Proprietors—Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds

Yorkshire Relish

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, Dr. T. Herbert Warren, last week presented, on behalf of the subscribers, the portrait of Dr. S. R. Driver, which has been painted by Mr. Briton Rivière. It shows the Professor, wearing his robes as a Doctor of Divinity, seated in a chair with a book in his hand. The Vice-Chancellor, in making the presentation, said that Dr. Driver's greatness as a Hebraist was a matter of common knowledge, and it had received many recognitions throughout his life, both at home and abroad. He was characteristically an Oxford man, a Winchester scholar trained in their classical school.

The Archbishop of York, when addressing recently a Free Church deputation at Bradford, remarked that the special duty put upon the religious forces of our time is to see that the spiritual vision is kept clear and strong. At an evening meeting, Dr. Lang said that a material Utopia is not the Kingdom of God. A wide-spread sense of duty, moral earnestness, and persistent capacity for sacrifice are endowments which cannot be evolved from beneath: they are the politics of the Kingdom of God.

Dr. Blair, the new Bishop of the Falkland Islands, was ordained in 1892, and was curate of Portman Chapel, London, for three years. In 1902 he was appointed Chaplain of Bellary, Madras, and he has since served as Chaplain at other stations in India. He will have charge of the Anglican congregation on the Pacific coast of South America, while Dr. Every, the present Bishop of the Falkland Islands, will retain that portion of the diocese which comprises the Anglican churches on the Atlantic seaboard and inland.

The Rev. H. J. Randall Marston, the blind incumbent of Belgrave Chapel, London, was the preacher in Glasgow Cathedral at the jubilee of the Mission to the Outdoor Blind. Mr. Marston was formerly Reader of English Literature in the University of Durham. He is an eloquent preacher, and is keenly interested in all charitable efforts on behalf of the blind.

St. Paul's Cathedral is to have a new heating apparatus, which will cost £20,000. Instead of the eight old-fashioned stoves in the crypt, with a brass grating above them, hot-water pipes will be brought into the Cathedral from a generating-station outside in the churchyard. It is believed that this will avoid the continuous draughts and the danger of fire.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

A G BEADELL (Winchelsea).—We are pleased to receive your problems. No. 2 is marked for insertion; the other is scarcely up to your standard.

D LOVE.—No. 1 can be solved by 1. P to Kt 4th. No. 2 is too easy, but No. 3 is a very pleasing example, which we shall publish in due course.

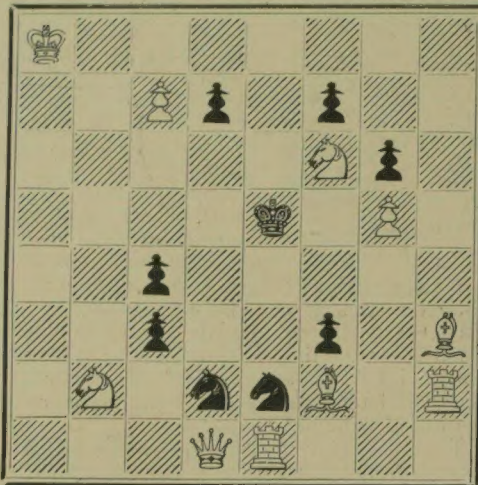
T KING-PARKS (Manchester).—We are very pleased to receive your problem back again.

G P D (British Consulate, Damascus).—Your last three-mover is too easy for our use.

P JIVANJI (Hyderabad).—Safely to hand.

PROBLEM No. 3429.—By F. R. GITTINS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3426.—By J. W. ABBOTT.
(A Black Pawn should stand at Black's Q Kt 2nd.)

WHITE.

1. B to Kt 5th
2. R to R 5th
3. B to Q 7th, or K 2nd. Mate.

BLACK.

Q P takes Kt
K takes Kt, or moves

If Black play 1. K to B 4th, 2. Kt to Q 6th (ch), etc.; if 1. Kt to Q 2nd, 2. B takes Kt; if 1. P takes Kt at R 5th, 2. R to K B sq; if 1. B to Kt 2nd, 2. Kt takes B; and if 1. Kt to B 2nd, then 2. R to K B sq, etc.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3415 received from James H Weir (Charters Towers, Queensland) and A D (Christchurch, New Zealand); of No. 3421 from Denham, J Lord (California), and P Jivaji (Hyderabad, Deccan); of No. 3423 from Louis V Laws (Denver, U.S.A.), and Henry A Seller (Denver, U.S.A.); of No. 3425 from Albert Wolff (Sutton), J B C (Lisbon), H Grasett Baldwin (Rome), and J B Camara (Madeira); of No. 3427 from K J Lonsdale (New Brighton), R C Widdicombe (Saltash), and C Barretto (Madrid); of No. 3428 from J F Adamson (Glasgow), Charles Burnett, Albert Wolff, John Isaacson (Liverpool), Major Buckley (Wengen, Switzerland), J Gundry (Exeter), F B Pickering (Forest Hill), and H Evans (Dundee).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3427 received from Mark Dawson (Horsforth), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), J Santer (Paris), T Turner (Brixton), J Cohn (Berlin), R Worters (Canterbury), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), Sorrento, L Schlu (Vienna), C Fisher (Eye), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), J D Tucker (Ilkley), W Winter (Medstead), F R Pickering, T Roberts (Hackney), J Green (Boulogne), A G Beadell (Winchelsea), and J Baker (Richmond).

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in a Simultaneous Match at St. Louis, U.S.A., between Messrs. CAPABLANCA and CARTER.
(King's Gambit Declined.)

WHITE (Mr. Capablanca).	BLACK (Mr. Carter).	WHITE (Mr. Capablanca).	BLACK (Mr. Carter).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	White has ample time to bring up his pieces, while Black must stand helplessly defensive.	
2. P to K B 4th	B to B 4th		
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd		
4. P to B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th		
5. P takes P	B takes Kt		
6. Q takes P	P takes P		
7. B to B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd		
8. P to Q 3rd	Castles		
9. B to K Kt 5th	Q Kt to Q 2		
10. Kt to Q 2nd	P to B 3rd		
11. P to K R 4th	P to Q Kt 4th		
12. B to Kt 3rd	B to K 2nd		
13. Castles Q R	Kt to B 4th		
14. B to B 2nd	Kt to K 3rd		
15. P to K Kt 4th			
A very effective reply. Black cannot now play Kt takes B with safety.			
16. B takes Kt	P to Kt 3rd		
17. P to Kt 5th	B takes B		
18. Kt to B sq	B to Kt 2nd		
		18. Kt to B sq	

On the anniversary of the Messina earthquake an impressive memorial service was held in the new mortuary chapel of the English Cemetery at Messina. Forty-three British residents of Messina, including the chaplain (the Rev. C. B. Huleatt) perished in the earthquake. Several of the surviving English colony are again living in the town. From the Mansion House Fund a sum of money was allocated for the recovery of the British dead and the restoration of the English Cemetery, which was devastated.

ITCHING BURNING SKIN.

"For about eighteen months or two years I suffered from eczema which first attacked me on the ankle, then gradually spread until it nearly covered the whole of one foot and leg. The skin became much inflamed and rough, and came out in pimples which itched, discharged, and burned so much that I could get no rest, night or day. I was treated by a doctor for several weeks, but received no benefit. The eczema got the upper hand, and I thought I should never get rid of it. For months I tried all manner of things, but got no relief. I had quite given up hope, but made up my mind to make one more effort to cure myself.

"I got a full set of the Cuticura Remedies, and after the first application I felt relief. This put new life into me, and I persevered. In less than a week I had the disease under control. It is now three months since I started using Cuticura, and I am just as well as ever I was. Cuticura does not cure Eczema and leave something else, but clears the whole system and gives new life—at any rate, it has done so in my case. All that I used to cure me did not amount to a fortnight's doctor's bills.—Mrs. C. Barnes, 85, Oakfield Road, Penge, London, S.E., March 2 and May 6, 1909."—Adv't.

FRAME-FOOD BABIES

THRIVE, ARE BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT
AND ALWAYS GOOD-TEMPERED.



MRS. G. H. DE LA HAYE, of 6, Clarence Road, Jersey, testifies:—

"Our little daughter Muriel has been brought up from birth solely on Frame-Food. She is a bright, intelligent child and always good-tempered. Her bowels have always been regular, and never require laxatives, and she has cut her teeth without trouble. We have recommended your food to several friends, and they have been delighted with the results of its use."

Samples and Celebrated Dietary Free.

FRAME FOOD CO., Ltd., Standen Road, Southfields, London, S.W.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

Convincing Medical
Testimony
with each Bottle.

Acts like a Charm in
DIARRHŒA and DYSENTERY.

OF ALL CHEMISTS,
1/1 1/2, 2/9, 4/6.

The only Palliative in
NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE,
GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

FLORILINE

FOR THE TEETH & BREATH

Prevents the decay of the TEETH.
Renders the Teeth PEARLY WHITE.
Delicious to the Taste.

Of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world, 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE TOOTH POWDER only,
Put up in Glass Jars, price 1s.

Prepared only by THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG CO., Ltd.,
33, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

For Asthma Sufferers
Instant relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE in 1/2 min. SOLD EVERYWHERE.
For FREE SAMPLE send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention paper.

Instant relief

BIARRITZ GRAND HOTEL

FIRST CLASS.

The best in every respect.

RENOWNED COOKING.

Moderate Terms.

BROWN'S
FOR COUGHS & COLDS,
BRONCHIAL
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
TROCHES
HOARSENESS, &c.

Sold everywhere, 1/1 1/2 per box

For cleaning Silver, Electro Plate &c.

Goddard's
Plate Powder

Sold everywhere 6d 1/2 2/6 & 4/6.

CULLETON'S HERALDIC OFFICE

For Searches and Authentic Information respecting



ARMORIAL BEARINGS
and FAMILY DESCENTS.

Also for the Artistic Production of

Heraldic Painting, Engraving, & Stationery.
Interesting Genealogical Pamphlet post free.

92, PICCADILLY, LONDON,

Formerly 25, Cranbourn Street.

Gold Seals, Signet Rings, Desk Seals, Book Plates, Note-paper Dies.

Hooping-Cough
CROUP

The Celebrated Effectual Cure without Internal Medicine.

ROCHE'S
Herbal Embrocation

will also be found very efficacious in cases of
BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO, AND
RHEUMATISM.

Price 4/- per Bottle, of all Druggists.

W. EDWARDS & SON, 157, Queen Victoria St., London, Eng.
New York—Fougera & Co., 30, Beekman St.
Paris—Roberts & Co., 5, Rue de la Paix.

By Royal Warrant
to H.M. the King.

HEERING'S
OPENHAGEN
CHERRY
BRANDY

Purveyor to the Royal
Danish and Imperial
Russian Courts.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT

"Uses PROCTOR'S Pinelyptus Pastilles with great success
for Throat, Voice, and Chest, and recommends her friends to
use them."

PROCTOR'S

PINELYPTUS PASTILLES

(Broncho-Laryngeal).

FOR
THROAT,
CHEST,
VOICE.



FOR
ASTHMA,
COUGH,
CATARRH.

A BOON TO SINGERS, CLERGYMEN, TEACHERS, Etc.

Sold by Chemists and Stores, only in Boxes 1s. and 2s. 6d.
Insist on having "Pinelyptus."

Oakey's "WELLINGTON"
Knife Polish

The Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery,
and all Steel, Iron, Brass, and Copper articles. Sold in Cansisters
at 3d., 6d., & 1s. by Grocers, Ironmongers, Glaziers, &c.
Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, London S.E.